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FLUCTUATING U.S. POLICY ON SALT, DISARMAMENT HIT

LD171545 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 22, 29 May 81 pp 5-7

[L.Semeyko article: "SALT: Lack of Policy Is Also a Policy"]

[Text] The more time that passes since the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty (June 1979), the more pressing becomes the question "What next?" Through the fault of the American side, the treaty has not yet been ratified. Moreover, the attacks continue in Washington--not only attacks on the treaty now, but on the very idea of continuing the strategic arms limitation process. At the same time the race is being stepped up for arms of a kind which could not only complicate further talks but make the attainment of agreements downright impossible. Valuable time is being lost, but by all appearances this does not worry Washington. A policy must be elaborated unhurriedly, they say, but what kind of policy?

Differences at the Top

According to the Washington POST, on 4 March President Reagan demonstrated his...lack of a policy on SALT. Seeing a State Department statement in the morning papers to the effect that the United States will observe the SALT I and SALT II treaties, he asked: "Who, in fact, can say such things?" That "who, in fact" turned out to be none other than Secretary of State Alexander Haig himself. It was he who rejected the statement made a day earlier by Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman to the effect that the SALT I and SALT II treaties have lost their legal force.

Well, a "lack of policy," to use the Washington POST's phrase, is also a policy. The differences in the upper echelons of power are, on the whole, no accident. For a long time the question of SALT, it is reported, has not been discussed once at the highest level, despite its tremendous significance for the United States itself.

Nonetheless, an attitude toward SALT is being elaborated. Only a month after the Republicans came to power, an interdepartmental group of employees of the State Department, the Pentagon, the joint chiefs of staff, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the CIA and the National Security Council embarked on this. As the Washington POST reported, the group is trying to decide, first and foremost, "what the United States must do to strengthen its defense capability," and then to clarify whether or not those measures are possible under the terms of the SALT I treaty and the ABM treaty signed in 1972, as well as the unratified SALT II treaty. Let us state frankly that this order of priorities does not augur well. After all, they are gambling on armament, not disarmament.

Here is a characteristic detail. Against the background of the sharp increase in military expenditure, the planned 12 percent cut in the budget of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the 16 percent cut in its staff appears symbolic. As M. Pillsbury, former acting director of the agency, stated in April the administration does not even have the money to hold SALT talks....

Defense Secretary C. Weinberger quite recently stated unambiguously: The SALT II treaty should be regarded as a document which has been definitively annulled, and talks with the Soviet Union must be begun practically from scratch. President Reagan, by all appearances, adheres to the same position in asserting that the treaty in its present form leads not to the limitation of strategic arms, but to their buildup. On the basis of this unfounded stand, he calls for new talks. But is this assessment final?

On the Question of Values

Determination of the value of the SALT I and SALT II treaties is a question or principle. It is the political side of the question which is at issue--the fact that the treaties have made a considerable contribution to lessening the danger of nuclear war and symbolized a fundamental turn away from cold war toward detente and mutually advantageous cooperation.

They reflect political realism and the sides' agreement to restructure relations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence, though it was possible to sense constant resistance by Washington to this course. American analysts could in no way leave all this out of their reckoning--if, of course, they really want to strengthen peace.

The treaties' concrete content was and is of exceptionally great significance. Let us recall: The interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (1972) prevented an unrestricted quantitative buildup in ICBM's and SLBM's. The treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems provided reliable safeguards on fundamentally new directions in the strategic arms race--in this case for defensive arms--and limited the deployment of AMB systems at first to two complexes, then to one for each side. It is not hard to judge the benefits from such a limitation, if you recall that formerly the U.S. safeguard program provided for the deployment of 12 complexes. If some people in the United States are now complaining of the "insignificant" scale of the curbing of the arms race within the framework of the SALT I agreement--approved, by the way, by the American Congress--we can recall the statement by the congressional Budget Office that merely through the limitation of the safeguard program a total of $11 billion was saved in 1973-81. The fact that America did not feel the benefit, since the resources saved still went into the Pentagon's pockets, is another matter. Nor is it superfluous to recall that in the absnece of SALT I--Nixon and Kissinger said so repeatedly--additional expediture to the tune of $15-20 billion would have been required. These sums can hardly be called insignificant, even from the viewpoint of the planned military expediture of over $200 billion in the next fiscal year.

The SALT II treaty, unlike the interim agreement, defined the framework of the whole strategic arms complex (including aircraft) and set a limit for each country on the total number of vehicles for such weapons (2,250 units). Perhaps that ceiling was still high, but what is important is that limits were set and a base was created for a subsequent reduction in strategic offensive arms. On the whole a mutually acceptable balance of interests was fixed not only at the time of signing the treaty, but for the long term. It must not be forgotten that the SALT II treaty was the fruit of 7 years of intensive labor in which representatives of three administrations from both the Republican and the Democratic parties took part on the U.S. side.

Everything testifies to the treaty's weight although, as L.I. Brezhnev once said, the treaty "could be even better." It did not put a cap on the strategic arms race, but if you look at things realistically, that is not the easiest problem. The main thing is that the treaty dealt fully with the task of stabilizing the strategic balance at the level reached and even bringing about some reduction in that level. It reduced the danger of nuclear conflict. It proved, by means of a mutually advantageous compromise, that it is possible to ensure strategic stability. Not the least valuable aspect of the treaty is the possible savings. H. Brown's statement can hardly be regarded as obsolete--He said: "In the present of SALT, the United States will spend considerably less resources (possibly $30 billion less in the next decade) on maintaining the strategic equilibrium." That was said 2 years ago! The realities of present-day American differ from these predictions in that by the mid eighties it is planned to spend nearly $300 billion more than was assumed.

I use this example to show how rapidly the world situation is changing. So can we agree with C. Weinberger that the American Government has "no time limit" to the achievement of a new agreement with the Soviet Union in the SALT sphere? Time is the most important factor in the matter of arms limitation. There is a "succession of new, sophisticated types of armaments," as the Boston GLOBE rightly notes. "Hardware," the newspaper continues, "eats away like acid at the most important factor in maintaining strategic equillibrium--predictability." Nobody can predict with confidence the consequences of wasting time. That is why the Soviet Union, as L.I. Brezhnev declared at the 26th CPSU Congress, proposes the continuation of SALT talks without delay.

Where is the Logic?

There are influential forces in Washington which are trying to gain something by means of delaying the start of further SALT talks. To gain what? It is hard to say. After all, nobody can seriously think that, even if the United States has "no time limit," it will be able to gain military superiority. Neither time nor colossal sums flung hastily into the furnace of the arms race will open up opportunities for the Pentagon to change in its own favor the existing balance of strategic forces. The Soviet Union will not permit it.

Nor can another option be taken seriously--that of first increasing the level of military might unilaterally on the pretext of "restoring equilibrium," and then reducing it by a degree or two by mutual agreement with the Soviet Union. It is absurd to suppose that a buildup of muscle will make it possible to talk to the Soviet Union from a position of strength.

Yet that is what they think. It is no accident that the list of new weapons systems intended for production is so extensive. MX missiles, Trident-1 and Trident-2 missiles, a new bomber, strategic cruise missiles and so forth. One can only be surprised at the reason which the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency sees in this: "The possibility of a considerable buildup of the American strategic potential in the absence of a strategic arms limitation treaty--on the basis of the program for building cruise missiles and improving associated armaments--could be a substantial stimulus to the USSR and could persuade it to make concessions in concluding a SALT III treaty." They cannot know much about life if they believe that any concessions could be obtained from the Soviet Union at nuclear gunpoint!

Washington delcares that the only treaty which will interest the United States is a treaty leading to the reduction, not the growth of nuclear potentials. That sounds reasonable. But, first, why build up nuclear potentials--and at a tremendous rate--if you seek their reduction? Second, why beat at an open door, when the USSR has repeatedly stated that it is prepared for a radical reduction in arms, including strategic arms? Of course, only on the basis of equality and identical security. "We will not make an agreement which would result in unilaterial superiority for the United States. There can be no illusions about that"--This stance on the part of the USSR, formulated by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress, is well known, it must be assumed, in Washington.

It is hard to escape the impression that in reality the United States simply does not want constructive dialogue with the USSR--at least in the near future. "It is a vital necessity for us to restructure our defense"--that is the creed of Lt Gen Edward Rowney, the new head of the U.S. delegation at the arms control and disarmament talks. He has already taken part in these talks, but quit the American delegation in 1979 as a protest against the SALT II treaty.

Doubts as to the sincerity of the U.S. leaders' desire to conduct SALT talks arise for another reason too. They are too keen to emphasize the "preliminary condition" of the "Soviet Union's good conduct." In other words, the concept of linkage has emerged again. It is a dangerous concept. The United States could declare that condition broken at any time if the USSR acts in the international arena in a way which does not accord with America's code of "conduct" but does accord with its own principled policy.

A campaign has been launched very recently on alleged violations by the Soviet Union of agreements in the SALT sphere. It is not very difficult to refute the arguments of that campaign's organizers. From 1973 onward the Soviet-American standing consultative commission has met every 6 months to examine any "suspicious cases." What has emerged? R. Buchheim, who was the U.S.representative on that commission for the last 4 years, states at the end of April that all the Americans' suspicions concerning the USSR's actions had been dispelled after the commission had examined them. "The Soviet-American standing consultative commission has never yet come up against real, substantial nonobservance of the SALT I agreement or the ABM treaty"--that is the American expert's authoritative statement.

The United States itself is embarking or intending to embark on the creation of strategic weapons systems which will violate the agreements reached--for instance, in the ABM sphere.

A Matter for Political Realism

We are now in the eighties. The two great powers have considerable positive experience behind them in achieving agreements and mutually advantageous compromises. The danger inherent in the destabilization of the strategic situation has become even more evident, inasmuch as the might of weapons has increased. New ideas for strategic arms limitation have emerged and were formulated both in the Soviet-American agreements of 1979 and at the 26th CPSU Congress. They can and must be implemented.

To continue the SALT process without delay is a most important task. The Washington POST realized this when it wrote that "SALT is a process which, if intelligently conducted, could reduce the expenditure and risk inevitably associated with the nuclear age and will help to maintain the proper dialogue, which is a necessary counterweight to the great powers' political rivalry."

Broad public circles also demand the continuation of nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks. This has largely determined the positions of the West European U.S. allies, which have exerted substantial pressure on Washington to persuade it to agree to resume talks on limiting medium-range nuclear systems in Europe. Continuing the SALT process means giving impetus to all talks in the sphere of curbing the arms race. It is no accident that the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament (1978) drew particular attention to the need to continue and to accelerate the nuclear disarmament process. Now the second UN General Assembly special session is not too far off (1982). Who will be to blame if the demands of the states and peoples remain unfulfilled?

But they will remain unfulfilled if the tendency "not simply to consolidate the equilibrium of forces, but to rewrite all equivalence in order to revive the myth of America's invincibility," as one American expert put it metaphorically, prevails in Washington. Conversely, the cause of nuclear disarmament could make further progress if people across the ocean display political realism.

GDR'S HONECKER ON DISARMAMENT, WORLD PEACE

LD171041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun, TASS--The constantly growing might of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community and the steady growth of their influence on the development of the international situation as a whole are exerting an increasing impact on the fundamental processes of our time. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties lend a powerful impetus to the further struggle for peace and social progress. E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, spoke of this at a meeting with voters in Karl-Marx Stadt.

The preservation of peace for the present and future generations is the most important task of modern times, he said. A resolute and persistent struggle is necessary for this. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced concrete and realistic proposals on arms limitation and disarmament. The GDR wholly supports these proposals and will continue to make its contribution to their implementation. There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Recalling the approaching 40th anniversary of the treacherous attack by Hitlerite fascism on the Soviet Union, Honecker noted that by destroying the fascist aggressor the valiant USSR Armed Forces had saved not only Europe but also other peoples from destruction. It was precisely the Soviet Union, as the main force in the anti-Hitler coalition, that ensured the decisive turning point in the Second World War which in the end led to victory over the brown plague.

We, the speaker said, will never forget everything that was done by the heroes of the Soviet Army for the peoples' liberation. They fought so that peace would always reign on earth. The heroes' mandate to maintain peace is more topical today than ever before. Imperialism's course toward confrontation, the nuclear missile policy and the arms race in the NATO countries are entailing a serious threat for peoples. There is real danger for Europe lurking in the NATO plans to seek military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states, he stressed.

It is natural, Honecker declared, that the socialist community countries cannot and will not be indifferent toward this. The irresponsible attitude of the forces of imperialism toward the fate of peace is evidenced by the bandit raid of the Israeli Air Force on the nuclear research center in Baghdad. The GDR party and government condemn most resolutely this act of international terrorism and regard it as a flagrant and cynical violation of the norms of international law. This piratical act alone again points to the need to force Israel to withdraw its troops from all the occupied Arab territories and to recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to the creation of their own state.

The eighties must be the decade of disarmament. It is necessary to put an end to an arms race which threatens a world thermonuclear war. On the agenda of world politics the problem of supplementing political detente with detente in the military sphere stands supreme. We will not relax our efforts until this problem is solved, Honecker remarked.

CSSR DELEGATE HITS WEST'S STAND AT MBFR SESSION

LD171116 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 17 Jun 81

[TASS correspondent Anatoliy Kovrigin]

[Text] Vienna, 17 Jun, TASS--The 275th plenary meeting was held today at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe. The plenary meeting was presided over by the head of the USSR delegation Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov and was addressed by head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Ambassador Emil Keblusek. As it was later reported at a press conference, Emil Keblusek pointed out that nearly eight years have passed since the signing of the final communique of the preparatory consultations that set out the basic principles, aims and mandate of the Vienna talks. The socialist states have been invariably guided and are guided by this document. All the proposals that they have made during the talks on various aspects of the reduction of forces and armaments reflect the readiness of the socialist member-countries to achieve real lowering of the dangerous military confrontation in central Europe.

Quite a different approach to the talks is shown by NATO countries. Taking the road of the build-up of military potential, they are trying to revise and emasculate the main provisions of the final communique, to get unilateral military advantages. Contrary to the mandate of the talks that was agreed upon in 1973, the West refuses to reduce or at least limit the personnel of the air force, refuses to reduce armaments, is insisting arbitrarily on the spread of some accompanying measures to the territories that are not included in the area to which reductions apply.

Czechoslovakia's representative criticised the stand of the West on the question of counting the numerical strength of troops. To this day the West shrouds in secrecy the methods of its counting the numerical strength of the forces of socialist countries, while accusing them of having no wish to cooperate in finding out the sources of discrepancies in figures, he said. In order to make it easier for the West to overcome the impasse over figures that the West had created itself, the socialist countries advanced alternative proposals: To conclude the first agreement on the basis of official data or on the basis of adopting by the countries treaty obligations not to increase the numerical strength of their forces in the period of the operation of the agreement, or finally, to conclude the agreement on the combination of both versions, Emil Keblusek stressed. Czechoslovakia's representative urged the Western participants to study thoroughly these realistic proposals and to give a constructive answer.

BREZHNEV GIVES AWARD TO CHANDRA, SPEAKS ON PEACE

LD181230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1052 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 18 Jun (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin presented the Order of Lenin to Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, who won the Soviet award for his great services in the struggle for the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

Leonid Brezhnev delivered a speech at the presentation ceremony.

Respected comrades!

First of all I would like to sincerely congratulate our common good friend Romesh Chandra on being awarded the Order of Lenin. This is a tribute to this service to the ideals of peace and his selfless struggle against the forces of militarism and aggression.

It was an historian who came out with the bitter saying: The history of mankind is the history of wars. Indeed, looking back at the past we discover a dreadful succession of bloody struggles.

The 20th century beats all records in this respect: two world wars and a multitude of so-called local conflicts between states. Is that not enough? The question is all the more appropriate at a time when weaponry has been amassed capable of annihilating everything living.

It is irrefutable that every nation is vitally interested in living in peace with its neighbors and together with them to preserve and embellish mankind's common edifice--the planet Earth.

But one must look realistically at things. There often still are obstacles standing in the road to trust and concord, such as greed and chauvinism, fear and hatred. People hold different political and religious views. Neither are the historic traditions of separate countries identical. Class enmity and many other contradictions still exist today. That is why talks on disputed issues and cooperation between all antiwar movements are so important just as it is to draw all people, irrespective of their views and opinions, into the common effort for the sake of peace.

That is why one cannot but value the lofty activity of the peace champions. This is the voice of people who are not indifferent, the voice of daring people, the voice of all who, notwithstanding persecution and threats, call to reason and conscience.

Commonsense, conscience, confidence in the future are the weapons which the peace champions have, and which the proponents of the arms race and confrontation lack, and I am convinced that the influence of the ideas of peace on government and parliamentary circles will grow, that the stormy clouds of war will in the long run be scattered through the efforts of the peoples.

We trust that lasting peace is necessarily a just peace, a peace of equals without either domination or subordination.

We trust that lasting peace is peace for all. There is and can be no tranquillity as long as the flames of war are blazing even in one part of the world.

We trust that lasting peace necessarily presupposes cooperation, meetings and contacts between statesmen, dependable ties between all countries and peoples.

We clearly and openly set forth our stand on the questions of war and peace at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is gratifying that the peace program which was put forward by us for the 1980's meets with full understanding from such an authoritative public movement as the movement of peace champions.

In presenting you, Comrade Romesh Chandra, with this lofty award, I should like to wish you, from the bottom of my heart, good health and fresh success in your responsible work.

Present at the award ceremony were Vasiliy Kuzentsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Geogadze, USSR Supreme Soviet Vitaliy Ignatenko and Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Those present warmly congratulated Romesh Chandra on the high Soviet award.

ISRAELI RAID ON BAGHDAD REACTOR HIT AT UNSC

Nonaligned Statement

LD171108 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 17 Jun, TASS--The Nonaligned Movement strongly denounces the unprecedented act of brigandage committed by Israel, Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, stated at the U.N. Security Council. He had come to New York specifically to take part in the extraordinary plenary session of the nonaligned countries' caucus at the U.N. We resolutely condemn American imperialism's continued cooperation with Isarel, he stressed. Responsibility for this act of international terrorism institutionalised as state policy is shared in equal measure by the United States, which continues supplying Tel Aviv with up-to-date weaponry and giving it economic and political support.

At the U.N. the United States is doing everything possible to prevent that organisation from taking resolute measures against the aggressor, the minister stated. He read out the text of the communique adopted by the participants in the extraordinary plenary meeting of nonaligned countries and pointed out that they insisted on the introduction by the Security Council of mandatory sanctions against Tel Aviv in accordance with Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter.

PLO Observer Remarks

LD171226 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 17 Jun, TASS--The proposal of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev for an international conference on the Middle East was highly assessed by permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the United Nations Zahdi at-Tarazi. Speaking at an extraordinary meeting of the United Nations Security Council where Iraq's complaint over the recent raid of Israeli planes on the Iraqi centre of nuclear research is discussed, Zahdi at-Tarazi stressed that this idea indicates the way for the quest of genuine peace in the region. "Such a forum can be organised under the United Nations auspices and with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The quest of peace cannot and must not have anything in common with separate deals, such as the Camp David deal," the speaker added.

The PLO observer sharply criticised the Middle Eastern policy of the United States which is actually urging Tel Aviv to conduct an aggressive course against Arab countries.

TASHKENT CALLS FOR UN ACTION AGAINST ISRAEL

GF171634 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 16 June carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "The UN Security Council's Deliberation on Iraq's Complaint."

The radio refers to the current UN Security Council debate on the complaint Iraq made following Israel's attack on the nuclear reactor near Baghdad and adds that UN representatives from Arab states, India, Cuba and other countries have assailed Israel's action, describing it as one that has greatly increased tension in the Middle East.

The radio states: "They have demanded compulsory sanctions against Israel and have (?condemned) any move that may be made in support of the aggressor. The United States stand has also been criticized, because if the United States had not supported Israel in the past, its aggressive actions and raids on Arab states would have been impossible."

The radio notes that in order to maintain its military presence in the Middle East, the United States--with the aid to Israel--is endeavoring to keep regional tension high. It maintains: "The United States is not only prepared to continue supplying modern arms to Israel but is also ready to give it permanent moral and political support."

Recalling that Israel used American weapons to attack Iraq, the radio says the U.S. representative on the UN Security Council has made it crystal-clear that his country would object to any resolution calling for sanctions against Israel.

The radio concludes: "In the course of the past 30 years, there have been four clashes between Israel and the Arab countries. These clashes have claimed many lives. Due to the actions of Tel Aviv and its patrons in Washington, tension has reached such a peak in the Middle East that a new war (?could be imminent). Because of this, the region [words indistinct]. Therefore, it is the UN Security Council's duty to prevent this state of affairs from continuing."

SOVIET CSCE DELEGATE SPEAKS ON DETENTE 16 JUNE

LD171044 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Madrid, 17 Jun, TASS--"We are firmly confident that despite all intrigues the Madrid meeting will be concluded successfully. We have no doubt that such is the opinion and the wish of the overwhelming majority of the participants in the conference," Leonid Ilichev, the head of the Soviet delegation, USSR deputy foreign minister, said on Tuesday at a plenary session of the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet delegate pointed to remarkable progress in achieving agreement on a number of provisions of the final document to be adopted, specifically on the problems of economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation among European states, on the problem of terrorism, matters of culture, education, contacts, etc.

Leonid Ilichev stressed that the matter of milicary detente in Europe is in the spotlight of attention at the meeting in Madrid. "Further detente in Europe and the deepening of the process that was started in Helsinki largely depend on progress in solving urgent issues of the military aspects of European security," he said.

"The objective course of the Madrid meeting made the question of determining the area of measures of confidence the key question," the Soviet representative said. "We exerted and are exerting all efforts to decide it on a solely mutually-acceptable basis, that security of any state should not be damaged."

The Soviet representative recalled that more than three months had passed since the time when the Soviet Union made a constructive step aimed at an early solution of the question of convocation of the conference, declaring readiness to spread confidence-building measures to the whole of the European part of the USSR, providing Western states reciprocated the step, but the delegations of the NATO countries still alleged there was no second part of the Soviet proposal.

"Our readiness to carry through the first part of the proposal is inseparably linked with the second part," said Leonid Ilichev. "This is not a preliminary condition, this is the invariable balance of the interests of security that all the participating states have a right to."

"If Western states are not ready to say now, in Madrid, how they will reciprocate the step in expanding the confidence-building measures, it might be possible to agree on a concrete expansion of the zone of application of confidence-building measures directly at the conference," said the head of the Soviet delegation. "This is a new step to meet Western powers which gives them sufficient time to study the issue, and meanwhile makes it possible to find a way out for the early completion of the meeting. Undertaking a new initiative, the first part of its proposal--the readiness to spread confidence-building measures to the whole of the European part of the country."

The hopes of getting a unilateral step on the part of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, particularly in questions of their security, are certainly unrealistic, said the Soviet representative. All participating states should undertake equal rights and obligations, their donations should be of equal value and there can be no spongers.

Leonid Ilichev then touched upon a speech made by the head of the U.S. delegation Max Kampelman at a plenary meeting last Friday, in which the U.S. delegation again piled upon the listeners a heap of dubious data on the Soviet Armed Forces and armaments, their modernisation and dislocation.

The head of the Soviet delegation described that speech as a rehash of speeches that American politicians and military leaders had lately been making in Europe in a bid to convince the NATO allies of the need to increase military expenditures, having envigorated activities in deploying in Western Europe a new generation of American medium-range nuclear missiles.

Quoting the information of Western research institutes and admissions of prominent statesmen and political figures of the United States, the Soviet delegate showed in his speech that the United States always played and continues playing the unsavoury role of the leader in the arms race and modernisation of armaments.

"We would say definitely to those who try to present matters in such a way that the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is of advantage only for the Soviet Union that, indeed, the Soviet Union is interested in holding such a conference. Is it a crime? The convocation of this conference meets in a still greater measure the interests of security of all European participating countries. All peoples of Europe are well aware now that the European Continent has become a sort of powder keg and that one rash step might cause an outbreak of new disaster. The deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe will create an even greater danger," Leonid Ilichev said.

"We urge again our Western partners, above all the United States, to take the road of equal cooperation, of practical arrangements on all sections of the Final Act, including the arrangement on the holding of the conference," the leader of the Soviet delegation stressed in conclusion. "We continue waiting for their steps in reply."

"If as a result of the tough stand that some Western countries are still holding, the conference, and, hence, our meeting are jeopardised it is clear who will bear the entire responsibility for this. That any forces should deform the process that was started in Helsinki, should make it an instrument of Atlantic policy cannot be tolerated by the European countries."

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' OVER RAID ON IRAQ

LD171055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Washington's Hypocrisy"]

[Text] Washington--For several days now the American news media have been making a fuss about the gangster-like Israeli air raid on the nuclear reactor located in a suburb of Baghdad, the Iraqi capital. Television companies begin the latest news programs with reports on it, newspapers devote entire pages and editorials to it, and magazines carry numerous illustrations. Official departments have also joined in the news ballyhoo.

At times all this cacophony even creates the impression that it was not Israeli aircraft that bombed the nuclear reactor near Baghdad but Iraqi aircraft that made a bomb strike on the Israeli nuclear complex near Dimona in the Negev Desert. (According to CIA data, Israel has already created the atom bomb and even tested it in 1979 off the coast of Southern Africa).

Two motives--malicious joy and hypocrisy--are most distinguishable in the propaganda ballyhoo over this new act of international terrorism. Television announcers, who usually read the news with an impartial facial expression, present the news devoted to the bandit-like raid with obvious satisfaction relishing the details, while newspaper reports are couched in the spirit of victory dispatches. Leafing through a pile of so-called "serious" newspapers, you will not find hardly anywhere a description of what happened. The newspapers write, as a rule, about a "raid," "action," "operation" or "mission." But no one dots the "i's" or emphasizes that it was a bandit-like raid, a gangster-like action and an aggressive operation, a manifestation of international terrorism.

People here particularly avoid this last definition, fleeing from it as the devil flees from incense. And this is understandable, for the bugaboo of international terrorism is one of the chief instruments in the new U.S. administration's propaganda kit directed against the socialist and developing countries. Therefore it is particularly painful when it boomerangs onto real and not invented targets.

However, try as it might, American propaganda has nontheless been forced to reckon with the fact that, after all, it was not Israel but Iraq that was bombed. And it is here that the motive of hypocrisy comes to the fore. They do not charge the international terrorists from Tel Aviv but scold them; they do not call the aggressor to account but ask for public "understanding" of his action. "Necessary defense" is the tuning fork of this propaganda line.

The camouflage robe of "necessary defense" suits both the immediate aggressor--Israel--and its patron--the United States. Israeli Premier Begin was not ashamed to describe the bandit-like act as "supreme, legitimate defense." In a radio interview Begin hypocritically grieved over the fact that he "had been living in a nightmare for the past 2 years," meeting and greeting children in the street who, according to him, "might become the victims of an atom bomb."

But these arguments smack of hypocrisy a mile off. For it is known that precisely Israel refused to subscribe to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Iraq, on the contrary, has signed it. Israel stubbornly does not admit international inspectors--representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency--to its nuclear enterprises. Iraq accepts such inspectors. Moreover, they were in Baghdad precisely during the raid. Israel's nuclear program has a clear military thrust, while Iraq's is peaceful. This was reaffirmed by the international inspectors right on the eve of the Israeli raid. As Sigvard Eklund, the agency's director general, declared, "The agency carried out an inspection of the Iraqi reactors and found no trace of any activity not in accordance with the nuclear nonproliferation treaty."

Washington is also trying to hide behind a smokescreen of arguments about "necessary defense." And this is why. Israel committed an act of international terrorism using American weapons. The bombs were dropped from eight F-16 aircraft--fighter-bombers supplied to Israel by the United States. They burst into Iraqi airspace escorted by six F-15 fighters, also of American manufacture. According to some sources, the bombs and the electronics which contributed to the sudden attack (they neutralize early warning facilities) were stamped "Made in the USA." Washington cannot deny all these obvious facts. Therefore it is trying to withdraw, so to speak, to earlier prepared positions in the propaganda sphere.

What does this mean? According to the law on sales of weapons to foreign states, which was adopted back in 1952, the United States can supply them only for "purposes of the national or regional self-defense" of the importing countries. If the latter violate that stipulation and use the weapons for aggressive purposes, the United States is obliged to cease giving them military aid. And so, if the raid on Iraq was an act of self-defense, weapons deliveries to Israel can continue.

It has to be said that these deliveries have assumed great scope. Under new agreements alone Washington has pledged to supply Israel with arms worth $3 billion. In particular, Israel has ordered from U.S. Air Force concerns 75 F-16 aircraft (53 have already been delivered) and 40 F-15 aircraft (25 have already been received). By the irony of fate four more F-16 aircraft, like those which carried out the raid on Baghdad, were to have been handed over to Israel no later than this Friday--12 June.

Pentagon jurists were in a quandary as to what was to be done. The memory of the bandit-like raid was just too fresh. And it was then that Congress hurried to the Pentagon's assistance. Clutching at Begin's monstrous lie about "self-defense," one congressman after another justified the Israeli raiders. Congressman Kemp, one of the President's closest confederates, made such a statement while he was "opportunely" in Jerusalem. He was immediately supported by Republican Senator Hayakawa. And the Democrats are not lagging behind the Republicans (the Zionist lobby in the Capitol has always been bi-partisan). In an attempt to whitewash the aggressors, Cranston, one of the leaders of the Senate minority, described the bombing strike in Baghdad as "inevitable" and declared that he would refuse to condemn it.

Well, what was the administration's reaction? Newspapers write that when Richard Allen, the President's assistant for national security affairs, reported the raid to Reagan, who was vacationing that day at Camp David, the latter was "surprised." But, in fact, there was nothing to be surprised at. For it is precisely Washington that is arming Israel and pushing it into aggression against Arab states.

People here have drawn attention to the fact that more than 24 hours elapsed before Washington reacted officially to Tel Aviv's bandit-like act. Justifying the State Department's flabby protest, its spokesmen declared with disarming frankness: "It was almost the maximum we could do, taking into account the realities of our ties and our commitments toward Israel." It couldn't be put more clearly!

Washington's "ignorance" was just as affected as its "surprise." The Israeli military had prepared the bombing strike on Baghdad over several months, testing different kinds of aircraft. For "training" purposes a model of a nuclear reactor was even built for exercises by the Israeli pilots who were to participate in the raid. Immediately after the raid American intelligence revealed suspicious knowledge of its details and results. There had also been corresponding "preliminary signals." An act of sabotage had been carried out in the Department of Var in the south of France in 1979--equipment for the nuclear reactor in Baghdad, which was awaiting dispatch from the plant, was blown up. Last August an Egyptian nuclear scientist who had worked on the project to create the Baghdad nuclear reactor was killed in a Paris hotel. At the same time explosions occurred in the Rome offices of an Italian company which had also participated in work on creating the reactor. Finally, last December an "unidentified" Phantom aircraft tried to bomb nuclear installations near Baghdad. All these terrorist acts, according to reports in the Western press, including the American press, were the handiwork of Israeli intelligence and the military.

And one other aspect as curious and symbolic. How is it possible to correlate Washington's "ignorance" and the fact that Pentagon intelligence "missed" the raid with the presence in Saudi Arabia of reconnaissance aircraft equipped with the AWACS? For the Israeli aircraft invaded Iraq from the direction of Saudi airspace! In an attempt to explain this embarrassing situation Pentagon spokesmen declared that, yes, the AWACS was operating at the time of the raid but was unable to detect the American-made F-16's and F-15's as it was "turned" toward the Persian Gulf for "the purpose of defending" Saudi oil wells, which, incidentally, are threatened by no one.

Finally, on Wednesday 10 June, after being forced "into action," Washington made an official move which has been openly described here as "a light slap on the wrist for Israel." How did this "light slap" express itself? The President ordered the detention--precisely the detention, not a ban on the handover to Israel--of the four F-16 aircraft waiting in Texas to be sent to their destination. Not even the detention formula was applied in respect of other armaments. As Speakes, acting White House press secretary, specially explained, the President's order does not extend to the delivery of a considerable quantity of arms, which will be dispatched to Israel in July. According to another official spokesman, the White House's gesture is of a "temporary and cosmetic nature" (let us note in parentheses that such "cosmetics" will hardly help Washington to hide its true face as the inspirer and patron of Tel Aviv's international terrorists). Furthermore, the President left open a fundamental question: Did Israel violate the law on sales of weapons to foreign states or not? That is, was the raid on Baghdad aggression or an "act of self-defense"?

Moreover, the whole problem has been "passed" to Congress. The administration intends to appoint an "investigation" and then drag it out as long as possible in order to let passions subside and to gain time. In addition, the administration knows well that it is placing the matter in "reliable hands." As the local press acknowledges unanimously, the U.S. Congress with its Zionist lobby will never censure Israel or deprive it of American-made "military toys," whatever tricks it might play in the international arena.

...What is now happening in Washington in connection with Israel's bandit-like raid is beyond understanding and resembles the theater of the absurd. Newspapers are rapturous in their praise of Begin's "humanism"--his decision to bomb the nuclear reactor now, and not after it is commissioned, as that might result in the deaths of tens of thousands of people from radiation; the decision to make the raid on a Sunday, so as to spare the lives of the French and Italian specialists employed on setting up the reactor. (The lives of the Iraqis, who, according to Muslim custom, rest on Friday, evidently do not count). It is simply amazing what Herculean lengths of hypocrisy people can go to by declaring international gangsters almost saviours of mankind! Evidently not wishing to fall behind Begin's "humaneness," Washington is offering Iraq...assistance to "prevent a radiation leak and associated problems."

But the "theater of the absurd" has its own logic. Imperialism and its armor bearers are coming out increasingly aggressively against the national liberation movements of the peoples which have cast off the chains of slavery and centuries-old colonial backwardness. The motto of the times of the Vietnam war, formulated by Senator Goldwater--to "bomb back into the Stone Age"--is once again being dragged out into the light of day and implemented.

By committing an act of international terrorism against Iraq Israel has merely disconcerted its senior partner. Let us recall, for example, the unsuccessful attempt to free the American hostages in Tehran or the recent raid by American mercenaries in Laos supposedly for the purpose of "discovering prisoner of war camps." By proclaiming an entire region of the world a zone of its "special vital interests" Washington is logically elevating to the rank of official policy the policy of faits accomplis, the methods and techniques of international terrorism.

VOLSKIY: WASHINGTON 'NEEDS' A 'BELLICOSE' TEL AVIV

LD1711115 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 24, 12 Jun 81 pp 5-6

[D. Volskiy article: "Strategy of Uncalculated Risk"]

[Text] Israeli bombings of Palestinian camps in Lebanon and of Lebanese cities have now become such a habitual occurrence that London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES called that country "part of the front line." No more and no less.

And this is what is striking: The tension in Lebanon was exacerbated at a time when matters there appeared to be moving toward the establishment of a national consensus. Without going into detail about the domestic Lebanese troubles, let us note that the deployment of inter-Arab forces in that country, of which Syrian troops formed the backbone from the first, helped to a significant degree to lessen tension there. Who else helped put an end to the civil war which was raging in the country 5 years ago? Of course, a true settlement was still a long way off, but peaceful life was gradually becoming established. Armed clashes had recently become no longer constant, but episodic in nature, and--most important--the pendulum of sentiments in both the Muslim and the Christian Maronite communities was swinging increasingly clearly toward the attainment of mutually acceptable agreements. The Palestinians who have found refuge in that country were also coming out in favor of establishing internal stability.

But if there was anyone in Lebanon who did not like this turn of events, it was the leaders of the rightwing Christian Phalangist Party, who have long been gambling on the virtual partition of Lebanon and the formation of a separate ministate under their domination. Or rather, under Israeli domination, since it has now become quite clear that the Tel Aviv expansionists are behind the Phalangist leaders.

The author of these lines recalls how a few years ago, in the Phalangist Party's Beirut headquarters, which was guarded by thugs in dark shirts carrying submachineguns, spokesmen for the rightwing party's leadership set forth their policy goals. They said a great deal about their intention of maintaining the unique features of the Maronite community, but not a word about the fact that its destiny is inseparable from that of the whole of Lebanon. They gave assurances that the threat to Lebanese Christians emanates from the Palestinians--but did not even mention the real threat hanging over the country, which Tel Aviv was already setting its sights on at the time. A woman, no longer young, with dyed blond hair, tried to prove that Lebanese Christians are not Arabs, but are descendants of the ancient Phoenicians who have accepted Western civilization and have little in common with their Muslim compatriots. Did she and those who thought like her think at that time where such arrogance, such openly separatist views could lead?

Now the circle is complete. Contrary to the generally acknowledged will of most Lebanese Christians, who want to live in peace with the country's Muslim population, the Phalangist reactionaries have embarked on the path of splitting the united states and cooperating directly with the Tel Aviv hawks to this end. Neither side now makes any secret of this. Matters have reached the point where regions controlled by the rightwing Christians are openly visited by Israeli officers on tours of inspection. And there is no need to talk about weapons deliveries--weapons are unloaded at the Port of Juniyah for all to see. A belt stretching along the border in southern Lebanon, where the notorious Major Haddad holds sway, has been turned into a bridgehead for the Israeli Army....

From Beirut to Baghdad

All these actions are not only aimed against Lebanon's unity and integrity. Their priority task is to blockade and then destroy Palestinian formations deployed on its territory. Tel Aviv speaks and writes openly about this, even with a hint of bragging.

As yet they prefer to do no more than hint at an equally important and still more dangerous, though secret aim. Yet you only have to look at the map to realize that Israeli strategists are trying to create an additional military threat to Syria from the direction of Lebanon. And, of course, it is no accident that for nearly 6 weeks now the Begin government has been threatening to attack Syria, choosing as a pretext the question of the air defense missiles which were installed in Lebanon by the inter-Arab forces in late April. They are even talking about a "missile crisis" in the Near East.

But if there is a crisis, it is not caused by Syrian missiles. After all, the deployment of the missiles was a purely defensive measure adopted in response to the destruction by Israeli aircraft of two Syrian helicopters delivering to the inter-Arab forces in the Al-Biga' Valley in Lebanon--no, not weapons, nor ammunition, nor military hardware--just food. The shooting down of those helicopters was an obvious act of provocation. It is natural, in a way, for Syria to have become the main target of Tel Aviv's aggressive impulses: Tel Aviv regards Syria's policy, in present conditions, as the main obstacle in the Near East to the implementation of its own expansionist designs. Without predicting Israel's next steps, it may be said with confidence that it will continue its attempts to undermine the progressive regime in Damascus or at least to weaken its positions.

That is why it is hard to agree with the opinion that the present outbreak of anti-Syrian hysteria is only an election maneuver by Mr Begin and the Likud bloc which he leads, who seek to secure a parliamentary majority again on a wave of deliberately fanned chauvinism. If such a factor does exist, that is no help to anyone. Not much time remains before the elections, which are to be held on 30 Jun, and Begin could launch into any adventure to prove that he not only barks, but also bites. The dangers inherent in this was demonstrated as clearly as may be by the new sortie--the piratical raid on Baghdad in order to strike at Iraqi nuclear projects. Tel Aviv has apparently set itself the goal of extending the "front line," to use THE FINANCIAL TIMES' words. from one Arab state to the next. And, of course, it is by no means only a question of Mr Begin's election plans. It is a matter of a long-term, purposeful and thus particularly dangerous military-political strategy reflecting the aspirations not only of the Israeli expansionists, but of their Washington patrons too.

It goes without saying that relations between Israel and the United States have not always been unambiguous. At the moment the Reagan administration is striving to fully adjust Israel's policy to its own course and make it even more subservient to Washington's avowed aim of global confrontation with the forces of socialism and national liberation. But where does this lead to? Certainly not to a less aggressive Israeli policy but to a more aggressive one. What today's Washington needs is a bellicose Tel Aviv, one prepared to use the weapons it has obtained from the Americans. This is the policy which "fits" most neatly into the present U.S. administration's global strategy.

A Chain of Coincidences

But we have a paradox here: The "tail" begins to feel it is indispensable, that it can "wag the dog" and even imagine that it is the "head." This attitude is very apparent in Begin's statements. Take, for example, what he said when commenting on the series of Israeli raids on Lebanon which began immediately after the talks with U.S. special envoy P. Habib: "He (Habib) knew about it in advance, not that he gave me the go-ahead, so to speak. I would never have asked his permission. I don't need to."

Doesn't this boastful display by the Israeli premier expose U.S. policy? It is not enough that Washington is obstructing the settlement of Near East problems by deliberately fueling the war danger in order to obtain more opportunities of deploying U.S. forces and bases in the area. The U.S. administration is notified "in advance" of its protege's planned adventures and virtually gives them a free hand.

In fact who knows what M. Begin and As-Sadat agreed on during their Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting which took place at the beginning of June to the accompaniment of the Israeli bombardment of Lebanon? It is just diplomatic cover that the Egyptian president provides for his Camp David partner? No, he is prepared to provide rear services for the Israeli Army, making it clearly understood that he will turn a blind eye to the aggression. It is symptomatic also that immediately after the meeting with Begin, As-Sadat paid a rush visit to Sudan where, the press reports, he talked with J. Numayri and coordinating actions actions against Libya. And this took place at the very moment when the Washington administration began to unleash a broad anti-Libyan campaign. Don't tell me this chain of "coincidences" was not deliberate.

It sounds like the timing mechanism in the delayed-action mine planted in the Near East 2 years ago by Camp David is making an alarming noise. The new U.S. administration's policy has clearly imported "aggressive momentum" to the tripartite aliance created by its predecessors, above all to its Israeli spearhead. And the result is that dozens of civilians are dying every day in Lebanon and beautiful Beirut, which was only just beginning to get on its feet after the civil war, is once again in ruins. Israeli bomb craters have also appeared on Iraqi teritory.

What else is this course going to bring the Near East peoples? Or, say the West European countries who get a large part of their oil from this area and obviously want to see a tranquil situation there? Or the Unit[illegible] States, where reasonable people are bound to realize that the sparks from a new f[illegible]p of the Near East conflict may fly very far.

Where is the "policy of calculated risk," as Washington sometimes depicts its line? The degree of risk is clearly not calculated. Indeed, is it possible to calculate it having embarked on the slippery path of aggressive adventurism?

There is, however, the opposite path--the path of collective quest for an all-embracing Near East settlement. The more alarming the situation becomes the more urgent becomes the need to embark on this quest. That is why many Arab countries, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed at his talks with Algerian leader C. Bendjedid, welcomed the Soviet proposal on holding a special international conference on the Near East with the obligatory participation of the PLO. Life itself shows how topical this initiative is.

PRAVDA ON REAGAN TALKS WITH ARAB, ISRAELI ENVOYS

LD180835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Vain Attempts"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Jun--The U.S. administration is trying to quell the wave of protest in the Arab East at Washington's complicity with the Israeli aggressors. President Reagan has met with the ambassadors of five Arab countries--Saudi Arabia, Bahrein, Morocco, Jordan and Sudan. Despite all the President's excuses the Arab ambassadors told him in no uncertain terms that the United States is an accessory to Israel's acts of terrorism and that the Israeli Air Force's pirate raid against Iraq had Washington's tacit consent.

The head of the U.S. administration tried in vain to assure the Arab ambassadors that the United States knew nothing of Israel's planned aggression against Iraq. The administration's stance has already been ridiculed by J. Anderson, a U.S. commentator with contacts in U.S. intelligence circles, who stated bluntly in an ABC television interview that administration spokesmen who claim they were "unaware" of Israel's plans to attack Iraq "are simply lying." He said the U.S. administration knew of the plans to attack Iraq more than 6 months ago.

That Washington has always supported and will continue to support Tel Aviv's acts of aggression was to all intents and purposes reaffirmed by President R. Reagan himself at his meeting with Israeli Ambassador Evron, who was invited to the White House immediately after the visit there by the ambassadors of the Arab countries. The White House incumbent assured Tel Aviv's representative that the United States "will not be making any fundamental review" of its policy toward Israel and continues to regard it as a "close ally" of the United States, and that "the United States will continue to side with Israel."

As White House assistant press secretary Speakes put it, Reagan "assured Israel that the United States will continue to strictly abide by its basic commitment--to guarantee Israel's security" and that the President "will be able to guarantee" Tel Aviv an uninterrupted stream of U.S. arms.

MOSCOW HITS U.S. AIDE'S REMARKS ON ARMS SALES

LD171401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 3

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy article under the rubic "Fantasies and Facts": "Why Mr Buckley Is Lying"]

[Text] His speech was more like a sermon. In any event, professional clergymen could have envied U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley's lofty style. "The United States has given the world the most grandiose experiment in the human rights sphere it has ever seen," was heard from the rostrum. "We have now become the main custodians of the concepts of freedom and human dignity, we represent the world's last hope..."

However, let us digress from the lofty style. To what was the speech of the deputy chief of the U.S. foreign policy department actually devoted and who were the laymen listening to so splendid a sermon? Was Mr Buckley, perhaps, speaking of the need to strengthen peace and continue the detente process? Certainly not. He was speaking about the Republican administration's new policy in the sphere of arms sales to foreign countries. And the orator's words were addressed to members of the Aerospace Industries Association, which unites the heads of the leading "death business" corporations.

To an ovation from those present, Mr Buckley announced that henceforth practically all restrictions are being lifted on the supply of U.S. weapons to other countries. Arguing the White House and State Department case, he declared: "The Soviet Union has shown little or no interest in limiting arms sales." Moscow is apparently entirely to blame and had refused to discuss this problem.

Of course, Washington is always spouting slander against our country. But such an unpardonable lie!

Who was it that wrecked the talks? Lest we be accused of tendentiousness, let us look at the U.S. newspapers. In December 1979 a routine round of Soviet-U.S. talks on questions of limiting the sale and supply of conventional weapons was held in the Mexican capital. Here is what was written on this score in the Washington POST by commentator D. Oberdorfer, whom it is hard to suspect of having sympathies toward our country. "The U.S. delegation in Mexico City was given the unusual if not unprecedented order to withdraw from the talks if the Soviet Union raised the question of arms limitation in Korea or in the Persian Gulf. And that is precisely what happened, even though it was on the U.S. initiative that the Russians agreed to concentrate their efforts on discussing issues relating to individual regions of the world, not on general provisions."

The United States had earlier begun to prepare to torpedo the meeting. At a White House conference on the eve of the meeting Z. Brzezinski attacked the talks. Defense Secretary H. Brown supported him. Leslie Gelb, director of politico-military affairs, who headed the U.S. delegation, tried timidly to object. The delegation was sent off all the same, but with instructions to avoid discussing specific issues.

L. Gelb (he himself authored a presidential memorandum widely publicized by the White House on reducing U.S. weapon exports) sent cables from Mexico City to the U.S. capital asking to be given some real authority. Invariably he received a refusal. Furthermore, Brzezinski sent him a message in which he wrote mockingly that if Gelb "was experiencing difficulties in implementing the President's policy" he should return home, where "the members of the National Security Council would explain the policy." Gelb answered with a cable stating his readiness to fly back to Washington without delay. A major political scandal loomed which would have shown to the whole world the White House's duplicity and hypocrisy. This was the only reason Gelb was allowed to stay in Mexico City to the end of the round of talks.

That is roughly how the events were set out by the New York TIMES, which stressed that the U.S. delegation head "was not allowed to discuss the essential matters."

And after all this Mr Buckley blandly states that the Soviet Union lacks interest in limiting arms sales! Why does he lie?

Although the present under secretary of state is critical of the Carter administration, which, in his words, "substituted theorizing for a healthy sense of self-preservation," essentially Buckley is trying somehow to justify the previous president's completely unsuccessful program for reducing arms trading. Carter's memorandum devoted to this problem was a figleaf which the White House used to try to hide the weapons monopolies' shameless greed. Suffice it to recall the "Lockheed affair," the "Northrop affair," the "Grumman affair".... Practically all the major U.S. military corporations were found to be guilty of bribery, of overpricing products and of other vile machinations. Both before the memorandum's appearance and since, the United States has been the largest supplier of weapons, mainly to reactionary and repressive regimes. The "businessmen of death" cannot feel resentful of Carter. They were not out of pocket. Whereas in 1977 their foreign sales amounted to $11.3 billion, last year the figure reached $17 billion.

But, of course, by indulging in fantasies, Mr Buckley is above all providing a propaganda basis for the Reagan administration's "new course." The splendor of the style and distortion of the truth (here, clearly, they could not do without the assistance of our orator's brother, the journalist William Buckley, who for many years has been littering various U.S. publications with anti-Soviet libels) are needed to justify an unrestrained arms race. The under secretary of state not only does not hide Washington's imperialist aims but emphasizes them in every way. "The present government believes that the sale of arms can complement and bolster our own efforts in the defense sphere and also serve as vitally important and constructive element of U.S. foreign policy." You cannot be any clearer than that!

The delegations are rapidly being backed up with concrete actions. A broad stream of weapons is being supplied to El Salvador, where the profascist regime is making a bloodbath of the people's action, and to the Near East, where the flames of war are blazing. Next year it is planned to increase the sale of death-dealing goods to the record level of $20 billion. Mr Buckley is displaying outstanding zeal. He has circulated a directive to U.S. embassies abroad in which he instructs them to give every assistance to representatives of military corporations in marketing their products abroad. This means bribery, blackmail and intrigues again....

The exponent of the by no means limited international arms race is now packing his bags. Tomorrow his visit to Islamabad begins. There he will be holding talks on specific details of massive military and economic aid to the Ziaul Haq regime. Fighters and missiles, tanks and armored personnel carriers--in all worth $2 billion--will be supplied to Pakistan from across the ocean. For what purpose? "In exchange," the WALL STREET JOURNAL explains, "the United States is hoping that it will obtain secret access to Pakistani ports, and as well that the Ziaul Haq regime will continue to give military aid to the Afghan rebels."

The bomb-toting missionary has begun his world tour. He is selling weapons and buying other people's sovereignty, and everywhere he is sowing the seeds of hostility and bloody conflicts.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HAIG'S VISIT TO BEIJING

Talks Reported

LD171358 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 17 Jun 81

["Beijing: At Odds With National Interests"]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has ended his talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing. He met not only China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua but also Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Defense Minister Geng Biao and others. No document on the results of the talks has been published. Judging by the public statements of the U.S. visitor and his hosts, they discussed international affairs and problems of bilateral relations. Alexander Haig said at a press conference in Beijing that the views of the U.S. and China of the international situation had never been as close as they were at present, and that the two countries' political targets complemented each other. Huang Hua spoke of the Chinese-U.S. rapprochement in the same tenor. He said at a reception in Beijing that both sides, despite the "existing differences," "hold many identical or similar views."

The meaning of this commonality is that Beijing solidarises with all major steps taken by U.S. imperialism to aggravate international tensions and exacerbate the arms race and takes Washington's side.

According to Haig, the Chinese side thinks highly of the measures taken by the U.S. administration to build up the U.S. military potential and to strengthen contacts with its allies in military blocs. Washington for its part understands this commonality as encouragement of the hegemonistic and aggressive aspirations of Beijing above all in South and South-East Asia.

This commonality was demonstrated at the Sino-American talks, judging by the self-same statements of Haig and Huang Hua, with a view to the further concerting of the anti-Soviet policies of the two countries.

During the talks the sides commented on the "complete coincidence" of Washington's and Beijing's objectives with regard to Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This means that the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists have confirmed their support for the Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble, the Pol Pot cutthroats and other Khmer reactionaries.

In discussing bilateral relations, Haig said, he informed the Chinese leaders of the U.S. President's intention to regard China as a friendly country. In this context the U.S. administration has begun revising with a view to amending or repudiating a host of acts of American laws and regulations (numbering over one hundred) which formally limit trade with China and technical aid to it.

These actions mean that extensive opportunities are created for selling to Beijing up-to-date American technology and equipment, including modern weapons, and the Chinese show a special interest in buying them. He also said that the sides had reached agreement on expanding active cooperation between the military establishments of the two countries. This August the Chinese military delegation led by the deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Army will arrive in Washington to discuss practical aspects of this cooperation. Judging by the initial reports of the foreign mass media, this agreement has given grounds for legitimate concern not only to the Asian countries neighbouring on China, against which Chinese expansionism is directed, but also to other parts of the world.

The "Taiwan question" featured prominently in the talks, the U.S. correspondents from the secretary of state's party report. Haig said that he had explained to the Chinese the U.S. intention to continue maintaining relations with Taiwan at the so-called unofficial level, and this was met with understanding by the Chinese side. In other words, Beijing has again consented to the creation of a "two Chinas' situation" by the American side.

Haig's visit to China has demonstrated that Beijing has gone even further in its conspiracy with U.S. imperialism. The Chinese leaders applauded Haig's statements at a reception in Beijing that friendship between the two countries has blossomed like flowers and that the U.S. considers China a close and valuable friend. Does this not show that the U.S. has found in Beijing a welcome partner in carrying out its military strategic objectives and that Beijing has stooped to teaming up directly with imperialism?

Washington, the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA points out, seeks to tie the Beijing leadership even firmer to the "hawkish" global strategy of President Reagan's administration aimed at suppressing the national liberation movements and at jointly carrying out aggressive action in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world.

'Collusion between Aggressors'

LD171842 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 17 Jun 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarov]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun, TASS--During the recently concluded three-day visit to Beijing by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, it was announced there that between the U.S. and Chinese sides there exists full identity of views on Kampuchea and Afghanistan. As Alexander Haig stated at one of the banquets, on the whole the USA regards China as a close and valuable friend while the political lines of the Governments of the USA and China complement each other. The Chinese leaders, too, responded by the same kind of compliments.

Really the USA's and China's policy with regard to the above-mentioned countries is characterized by common overt hostility to the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and by Washington's and Beijing's endeavours to impose regimes and order which are alien to those peoples. At one time the USA tried to do this in Vietnam by unlashing the dirty war against the Vietnamese people. Beijing has absolved Washington from the agression, since subsequently it itself resorted to similar actions against Vietnam.

The United States, for its part, has absolved the Beijing leaders from the genocide in Kampuchea, genocide which was organized by them with the aid of Pol Pot's men, and now fully supports China's efforts aimed at bringing Pol Pot's butchers back to power in Kampuchea. So, in order to seal "friendship", or, rather, alliance between themselves, the leaders of the USA and China preliminarily absolved each other of their sins, i.e. crimes which have been committed against the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam. As for Afghanistan, the Chinese and U. leaders long before the emergence of so-called "Afghan question", acted from common, anti-Afghan positions, each pursuing its own hegemonist goals.

An open support for the Afghan counter-revolution, the provision of it with arms and money, and the organization of military training of mercenaries for infiltration into Afghanistan--all these actions have been and are being coordinated by the USA and China for the purpose of preventing the Afghan people from building a new life and from pursuing a policy independent of imperialism. Thus, the "identity of views" between Beijing and the USA means in actual fact nothing other than an overt collusion between aggressors, a hegemonist alliance spearheaded against the peoples of Indo-China and countries neighboring on them.

Kozyakov Commentary

LD172334 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] American State Secretary Alexander Haig has just ended his visit to Beijing. Vladislav Kozyakov makes this comment:

The talks that the head of the American State Department held in Beijing are another sign that the American administration is going to stick to its present policies. This means it is going to create every possible obstacle in the way of relaxation of tension and give a boost at the same time to militarist sentiments and all other things that contribute to the increase of tension in various parts of the world. Indeed, Washington is still unwilling to open an earnest dialogue on the problems on the solution of which the maintenance of peace and life on earth hinges.

It is still unwilling to discuss the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, the core of international security. It is still unwilling to get to the essence of the talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. In general it is against any discussion of a peaceful settlement, be it the Middle East, the Gulf region or the situation around Afghanistan.

On the other hand, whenever there is a discussion aimed at increasing world tension or spurring the arms race, the United States is sure to uphold it. That was true about Haig's discussions in Beijing. In his words following the discussion, Sino-American cooperation will reach a new plateau and relations between China and the United States should be at most those of allies. What the state secretary implied was the fact that the United States was prepared to supply Beijing with offensive weapons. It decided to lift restrictions on arms sales to China. A Chinese deputy chief of staff is expected to visit Washington in August and negotiate the forthcoming arms purchases.

What we deal with is a genuine escalation of American reckless policies. It is only recently that American officials spoke about the intention to sell China certain materials to be used for peaceful and military purposes. Then they announced that they would be selling offensive arms to China, and now they decided to lift altogether the restrictions on offensive arms sales.

The present-day policy-line of the American administration has undoubtedly been prompted by the United States desire to carry out military preparations on a global scale, to achieve military superiority and conduct a policy from the position of strength and military adventures. It is hardly surprising that the United States has decided to change its policy towards China and treat her as almost an ally. After all, the Chinese leaders refused to join the existing international agreements on disarmament. They are for stepping up the arms race and for aggravating international conflicts. Just as Washington, Beijing gives priority to an arms buildup and the heightening of tension rather than to a search of peaceful solutions to international disputes.

The establishment of allied relations on this basis is a threat to peace and security of the nations. The Sino-American rapprochement has already been used for purposes detrimental to peace. One may recall China's attack on Vietnam carried out immediately after the normalization of relations between China and the United States. One may recall the still-continuing undeclared war against Afghanistan, being waged together by Washington and Beijing. And finally, their joint actions against Kampuchea. There is absolutely no guarantee that the current alliance between the United States and China based on American arms supplies will not result in further aggression against other countries in which both the Americans and the Chinese will be involved.

The participants in the Beijing talks did not even try to conceal their anti-Soviet sentiments. The American leaders, in their confrontation with the Soviet Union, seem to continue putting their stakes, in defiance of reason and commonsense, on the China card. But only irresponsible politicians, completely separated from reality, can count on the heightening of tension in the world, and on the unrestrained arms buildup.

There is one more element that should ring a warning sound to the United States. The United States intends to supply China with offensive arms at a time when China herself is developing her own offensive weapons. These are long-range offensive weapons which have no use in Europe or Asia. China has already developed and is now testing long-range missiles capable of reaching the American territory. This fact multiplied by the adventurism of the Chinese leaders and by their unwillingness to join any arms limitation talks should caution the Americans, especially now, after Haig's 3-day visit to Beijing.

Speculation on Aim of Visit

LD171451 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 3

[International observer M. Nepesov article: "Why Haig Is Going to Beijing"]

[Text] The first visit by a secretary of state to Beijing in the history of relations between the United States and the PRC took place in deep secrecy. After arriving in Pakistan allegedly on an official visit H. Kissinger suddenly disappeared from the correspondents' view and unexpectedly turned up in China, brought there by a Pakistani Air Force plane.

Times have changed now. The upper echelons of the Washington administration openly fly their Boeings to Beijing. A most cordial welcome awaits guests from the United States. And so right now the traditional gongs are sounding in the Chinese capital and the streets are decked with the national flags of China and the United States. On the welcoming posters are the hieroglyphics: "Mister Haig, Wansui!", which means they wish him "10,000 years of life." In other words, long live Haig! There is no doubt about the sincerity of the hosts of Zhongnanhai--the once "Forbidden City" of the Chinese emperors, now the residence of the present Beijing leaders. Here A. Haig is respected for his consistent anti-Sovietism. The XINHUA agency sings his praises, asserting that since he became U.S. secretary of state he has done "remarkable work."

In this appraisal there is even a hint of envy from inveterate anti-Soviets toward the American foreign policy department, which in recent times has clearly outdone the Chinese in the amount of anti-Soviet inventions and works of absurd falsehoods with regard to the policy of the Soviet Union. Just take the allegations of the State Department chief about the "USSR's involvement in international terrorism". Even Beijing could not have thought up that one.

It is no wonder that many political observers assess the forthcoming talks between Haig and Deng Xiaoping et al as a new stage toward the coordination of the anti-Soviet actions of the present U.S. administration and the Chinese leadership. Thus, Edward Olsen, associate professor of the naval school in California, bluntly wrote that,"The threat of concluding an alliance with Beijing in the future might be a far more effective methods of pressure on the Soviet Union that any of the measures to which we have resorted hitherto."

What can be said about this? Anti-Sovietism has never won laurels for anyone. On the contrary, such a policy has invariably led nowhere and inflicted tremendous damage on the peoples of those countries whose governments have chosen this shortsighted course. The 26th CPSU Congress provided an exhaustive analysis of the risky game which the imperialist circles and Beijing leaders have undertaken. "Behind the readiness of the United States, Japan and a number of other NATO countries to expand military and political ties with China," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report. "lies a simple calculation--to exploit its hostility toward the Soviet Union and the socialist community in their own, imperialist interests."

Yet it is obvious, even without a magnifying glass, how devoid of prospects and unrealistic is the line of anti-Soviet confrontation along which the ruling circles of the United States and China are nudging each other. The Soviet Union and its close friends have always been able and will be able to stand up for their own interests. However, the military and political alliance which is taking shape between the most aggressive forces of imperialism and hegemonism bears with it a very definite threat to peace and the security of the peoples in various regions of our earth.

Haig's arrival in China emphasizes this threat with special force. It is of an overtly militaristic nature and more like a defense secretary's visit. Incidentally, we must not forget that the present secretary of state only very recently changed his general's uniform for civilian clothes.

In any case, it is known that literally on the eve of his departure Haig "forced" through a session of the U.S. National Security Council the decision to lift the ban on the sale to China of modern military equipment, in particular F-16 fighters like the ones used by the Israelis for their piratical raid on Iraq.

It must be said in general that the modernization of "Beijing's huge, rusted and outmoded military machine," as the Washington POST calls the Chinese Armed Forces, is regarded as virtually the main aim of Haig's visit. According to Britain's THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, "During the conversations between Deng and Haig attention will be mainly focused on supplies of equipment intended for the modernization of the system of military communication, which proved both obsolete and ineffective when in 1979 Beijing 'decided to teach the Vietnamese a lesson.'" Apart from that, as the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK writes, "Haig will tell the Chinese that the Reagan administration intends to fulfill its promise about granting a credit of $2 billion." It is not hard to guess that the Chinese leadership will use the lion's share of this huge sum to purchase modern weapons in the United States.

Foreign observers also think that the meetings between Haig and the Beijing leaders will examine in detail the coordination of further joint subversive actions against the Peoples' Republic of Kampuchea, Democratic Afghanistan and a number of other peace-loving states of Asia. It is not surprising, therefore, that in various countries of this continent, and indeed not just there, the U.S. secretary of state's trip to China is being greeted with serious concern. They rightly believe that by equipping Beijing with modern weaponry Washington is underpinning Beijing's aggressive policy with a material base. Malaysia's Minister of Home Affairs Ghazali Shafie recently said that Beijing's main aim is still to establish its rule in Asia. The "distinctiveness" of Chinese policy in the region, he stressed, is that, while declaring its desire to "befriend" the countries of Southeast Asia, Beijing is at the same time "reserving itself the right to kick these countries whenever it deems this necessary."

Shifts in Policy on Taiwan

LD180751 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 3

[A. Stepanov "Our Commentary": "The Island Trade"]

[Text] "The Taiwan problem...." These words have recently reappeared in the U.S. press. The point is that on 10 June U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig set off on a major foreign tour. He will be meeting with the leaders of Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia and will participate in a meeting of the ANZUS military bloc (Australia and New Zealand are members along with the United States). But the centerpiece of the trip is the visit to Beijing. The talks with the PRC leaders are bound to include a discussion of the Taiwan question, which for many years was a stumbling block and touchstone in the establishment of American-Chinese relations.

An "unsinkable aircraft carrier"... that was U.S. Pacific Forces Commander General Douglas MacArthur's description of Taiwan back in 1950. One could pursue this analogy by saying that the "aircraft carrier" is anchored in a highly advantageous strategic position. The island commands the sea routes from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean and controls the approaches to Japan from the southwest, to the Philippines from the north and to China from the east.

Following the victory of the people's revolution in the PRC the remnants of the Kuomintang--nationalists maintaining close ties with the United States--fled to Taiwan. The Chinese Government announced that the liberation of the island was the most urgent national task. But how to accomplish this given the then President Truman's June 1950 statement that he had ordered the 7th Fleet to "prevent any attack on Formosa"? The United States effectively had military control of the island. Four years later Washington and Taipei signed a "mutual defense" treaty. So the Americans finally had the Taipei clique under their wing.

Despite that the Chinese Government carried out a number of operations at the end of the fifties to seize offshore islands in Kuomintang hands. On each occasion the United States simply stepped up aid to Taipei. What, one wonders, was the logic behind the Chinese leadership's actions? What was the point of helping to increase Taiwan's might by ill-considered actions?

Apparently, there was a logical reason but Beijing's aims were perfidious and selfish. First, the fueling of tension in the Formosa Strait diverted attention from failures and adventures in the country's domestic policy. Second, the Maoists hoped that the Soviet Union, true to the friendship, alliance and mutual assistance treaty concluded with the PRC, would become involved in the armed conflict they had started with the United States. And it was their intention, like the monkey in the old saying, to sit on the mountain and watch the two tigers fighting it out in the valley below. Only the USSR's balanced policy averted a military conflagration.

It is indicative that as Soviet-Chinese relations deteriorated, the conflict became less acute and the confrontation switched completely to the sphere of diplomacy and propaganda. Gradually the Chinese leadership abandoned altogether its "hard line" on the Taiwan issue.

Reunification lost its importance: To establish diplomatic relations with Washington Beijing was prepared not only to renounce the "liberation" of the island but even its "return to the bosom of the motherland" during the lifetime of a single generation. The price offered suited the Americans and on 1 January 1979 U.S. and PRC mutual diplomatic recognition became a fait accompli. The rejoicing Chinese rulers tried to forget that they had essentially accepted proposals which they had once resolutely rejected at talks in Geneva and Warsaw: the preservation of the status quo and the confirmation of the existence of "two Chinas."

The Americans had to forego something too. Diplomatic relations were broken off with Taipei and the 1954 military treaty was annulled. But the United States is still very solicitous toward Taiwan. Recently U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig confirmed yet again that Americans have "legal and moral obligations" to maintain "relations with the people of Taiwan." What a way to put it! As if these "people" have nothing to do with continental China!

Arms and military equipment supplies continue. They currently stand at $700-800 million per annum. With help from across the ocean the Taiwan Army is being equipped with new, improved types of aircraft, antiaircraft and antitank missiles, antisubmarine weapons and electronic surveillance and fire control systems. Talks are being held on the sale of F-4 Phanton all-weather fighters. The 7th Fleet will continue to patrol the Formosa Strait and the major U.S. radar station, part of the early warning system, will remain on the island.

Nor have economic contacts between America and Taiwan weakened at all. Here are just a few figures. Taipei is the United States' biggest foreign trade partner while Beijing comes 23d. American capital investments in Taiwan have topped the mammoth sum of $1 billion.

A law has been adopted in the United States on new forms of relations with Taiwan. On the insistence of Congress it incorporates a special warning that any attempt to determine the island's future "through nonpeaceful means, including boycotts or embargos, will be seen as a danger to the peace and security of the western Pacific Ocean and a serious threat to the United States." The American Institute on Taiwan was set up under the law. It performs many functions formerly performed by the American Embassy. Although the institute is formally regarded as a nongovernmental institution, staffing, funding and management are implemented by the Washington administration. The Taiwan partners have organized a "nongovernmental" coordinating council for North American affairs. Late last year the sides signed an agreement whereby the representatives of the two organizations were effectively given diplomatic status.

Beijing made angry noises and loudly stated that this was an overt violation of the terms of normalization of relations between the United States and the PRC, but...that was all. No one is fooled by feigned indignation. In fact, current Chinese policy on this question is such that the country says one thing and does something quite different.

Deng Xiaoping named the Taiwan problem as one of the chief tasks facing the country in the present decade. But instead of a settlement of the problem he proposed that it merely "stay permanently on the agenda." Deng justified this view by saying that it was necessary first to "achieve a degree of superiority in economic development." The Beijing leader freely admitted that the PRC national economy is far behind the Taiwanese.

Characteristic also is the fact that Taiwanese goods enter the PRC duty-free and exports. According to Britain's THE GUARDIAN, were 10 times greater last year than in 1979, reaching $240 million. According to Western commentators, Beijing would not mind if Taiwan became a new Hong Kong or Macao.

"China needs the United States more than the United States needs China." It would be hard to fault this cynical statement by Senator B. Goldwater. The facts confirm that the PRC intends to continue to tolerate the existence of "two Chinas."

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN CONGRESS

LD171043 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 24, 12 Jun 81 pp 10-11

[Ye. Kobelev Article: "Kampuchea: Frontiers of Rebirth"]

[Text] Phnom Penh-Moscow--I visited Kampuchea soon after the collapse of the criminal Pol Pot regime. At the time, in 1979, deserted, half-destroyed Phnom Penh made a distressing impression. Yet today the capital of Kampuchea gladdens the eye with its profusion of color, busy streets, and numerous automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles. Phnom Penh, which now has about 400,000 inhabitants, is living a normal life: Schools and hospitals, plants and factories, stores and markets are working and people are modestly but well dressed.

Ancient Phnom Penh had a particularly festive air in late May--during the days when the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress was working. There were red flags on the houses and in the streets. Scarlet became the chief color in the spectrum of the tropical city. Even the tops of the enormous "peacock trees" for which Phnom Penh's shady avenues are renowned were strewn with clusters of bright red flowers.

The Fourth KPRP Congress was held in the national theater building. On the stage where the congress presidium was placed were portraits of Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin and also of Tu Samut and Son Ngoc Minh--the founders of the Kampuchean communists' party. Here also was the republic's red flag with the five gold towers of Angkor and the party flag depicting hammer and sickle. The "Internationale" was played, as was funeral music in memory of the tens of thousands of Kampuchean communists who gave their lives for the people's freedom and happiness....

The KPRP was created on 19 February 1951 on the basis of the Khmer section of the Communist Party of Indochina, which, from 1930, headed the struggle of the peoples of Indochina for national liberation. The KPRP became the political vanguard of the country's patriotic forces. The party maintained close relations with its Vietnamese and Lao fellow fighters, coordinating with them the struggle against the colonialists and interventionists. Until 1960 the KPRP was headed by Son Ngoc Minh, a veteran of the national liberation struggle. In September 1960, at the second party congress, the communist and internationalist Tu Samut was elected party leader. The congress adopted a new program which accorded with the situation, which had altered since the French colonialists' withdrawal from Indochina.

But the Kampuchean communists were not destined to implement this program. In late 1953 Pol Pot and his supporters had returned from France. Cunningly manipulating ultrarevolutionary slogans, they soon seized the leadership of the Phnom Penh party organization. Pol Pot became Tu Samut's personal secretary. He used his position to begin to knock together an antiparty group. On 27 May 1962 Pol Pot and his supporters secretly committed the villainous murder of Tu Samut and several other members of the leadership. Dark times began in the KPRP's history.

Having headed the party, Pol Pot began to reorganize its activity along Maoist lines. The veterans of the former Communist Party of Indochina and all who advocated a Marxist-Leninist line and solidarity with the Soviet Union and Vietnam were physically destroyed. Thus, Son Ngoc Minh was poisoned in 1972.

The party suffered a very harsh blow after Kampuchea's liberation from the proimperialist Lon Nol regime in April 1975. According to figures reported at the Fourth KPRP Congress, in the period of Pol Pot's rule 90 percent of party members loyal to Marxism-Leninism were killed.

The KPRP Central Committee report to the fourth congress pointed out that the Pol Pot supporters "destroyed the party" and forced it to "retreat from the position of the working class, and betray the principles of Marxism-Leninism", imposed a "reactionary extremist nationalism" on it and ultimately turned the party into "a counterrevolutionary organization, an organization of butchers and murderers, a tool in the hands of the Beijing expansionists for perpetrating in the country mass terror of a ferocity such as the history of mankind had never known."

But even when they had killed thousands of communists, the Pol Pot supporters and their Beijing mentors could not kill the party's healthy forces. The surviving true patriots were aware of the mortal danger Maoism posed to the Kampuchean revolution and found the opportunity to rally and to head the people's struggle to overthrow the butchers' regime.

On 5-7 January 1979, at the very height of the victorious offensive of the revolutionary-patriotic forces, the Third KPRP Congress was held in Phnom Penh. Those taking part exposed the reactionary essence of the Pol Pot regime, approved the program of struggle for its abolition and for national rebirth, and adopted a decision on the party's reorganization and restructuring and the restoration of its true face.

After the country's liberation the KPRP, although it led the country's sociopolitical life, did not emerge openly into the public arena. Pol Pot had sullied the party by using its name to conceal his crimes. Time was needed to eliminate the grave consequences of the Pol Pot regime, to regain the people's trust, and lead the country out onto the path of rebirth. In the 30 months of the existence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, this hard task has been successfully fulfilled.

And now the Fourth KPRP Congress has been held, has summed up the results of an entire historical stage in the Kampuchean people's life and has defined the basic avenues for the development of the party and the country for the years to come. Specific measures have been outlined for the political, ideological and organizational consolidation of the KPRP. KPRP General Secretary Pen Sovan has announced that since the country's liberation from the Pol Pot regime the party's numerical strength has increased tenfold and in addition a group of political activists numbering over 4,000 people has been created. Pen Sovan said:

"The KPRP is the revolutionary vanguard of the Kampuchean working class.... Its ideology is Marxism-Leninism--the most revolutionary and scientific theory...."

The congress proclaimed a course toward building the foundations of a socialist society in the country. "Henceforth," the KPRP Central Committee report says, "we shall build a socialist society on the basis of the principles of genuine Marxism-Leninism.... This is the only way to national and social liberation, the building of a happy and prosperous life for the people, and the reliable defense of national independence."

The Kampuchean communists have set themselves an unbelievably difficult task--building socialism in a country where the Pol Pot barbarians reduced the economy to total exhaustion, razed society's social structure to its foundation, and annihilated the national culture. That is why the KPRP leaders, addressing the congress delegates and entire people, called for the maximum mobilization of all forces. "No one can offer us readymade socialism," Pen Sovan said. "Cooperation and aid from the fraternal socialist countries and above all the USSR are very important and necessary. But this will not replace our own efforts. We must effect the transition to socialism step by step in accordance with our country's socioeconomic conditions. We must not rush or display subjectivism or voluntarism."

Kampuchea's economy in the transitional period, the congress pointed out, will consist of three sectors: the state sector--it now includes all industry and transport and a considerable proportion of trade and agricultural enterprises; the collective sector--initial forms of the cooperative farm movement already cover 90 percent of peasant farms; and the private sector, which mainly includes individual peasants. merchants and artisans. The state will pay paramount attention to the development of the first two sectors. At the same time it intends to encourage private initiative too, particularly in trade, which at the present stage is helping to revive the economy.

The revolution in Kampuchea, which has experienced unbelievably harsh ordeals, has won victories only when it has relied on international proletarian solidarity. In drawing this principled conclusion, the congress pointed out that Kampuchea, which considers itself part of the family of socialist countries, will continue to strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We Soviet communists who attended the congress were pleased to hear the high assessment which our Kampuchean comrades give of Soviet-Kampuchean friendship and cooperation. Receiving the CPSU delegation headed by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, Pen Sovan said: "The entire Kampuchean people will forever remain profoundly grateful to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the selfless all-round aid which you rendered us at a difficult hour in our history and which you continue to render today. The Kampuchean communists will strengthen their ties of friendship with the Soviet communists and study in depth their priceless experience in building socialism, which we consider a model for ourselves."

The theme of the need to further consolidate the revolutionary alliance of fraternal countries of Indochina was one of the main themes at the congress. "Throughout our people's 35-year struggle against the French colonialists, the U.S. aggressors and the genocidal pro-Biejing clique," the KPRP Central Committee report said, "the Communist Party, Government, people and Armed Forces of Vietnam rendered us sincere and selfless aid. On three occasions the Vietnamese fighters, side by side with our people, in the same trenches as our fighters, fought the common enemy, shared with us their grief and joy, their rice and salt, fought with us and triumphed with us. How many remarkable sons of the Vietnamese people gave their lives for the independence and freedom of our motherland, for the victory of the revolution in the three countries of Indochina!"

Rebirth.... How often in the past 30 months has this word been used in reports about Kampuchea: The process of the rebirth of the land of Angkor is still not completed, many problems still lie ahead. But several frontiers have already been passed, and the most important of them was the Fourth KPRP Congress.

SRV VICE PREMIER TRAN QUYNH ARRIVES FOR OIL TALKS

LD171530 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Vietnam's Vice Premier Tran Quynh arrived in Moscow today. He is to discuss the prospects of cooperation between the two countries in oil prospecting on the continental shelf belonging to Vietnam. The prospecting is expected to continue until 1990. A big group of Soviet geologists are to take part.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TELEVISION IN LAOS--Soviet color television programs have for the first time been demonstrated in Vientiane using the Lotus space communications station, which is being built with Soviet assistance. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Jun 81 LD]

BLOC PRESS ON 'REAL THREAT' TO POLISH SOCIALISM

LD172008 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Foreign press review]

[Text] The economic and political crisis in Poland has now lasted for nearly a year. At present it has aggravated to such an extent that a real threat to the socialist system has arisen in the country. Public opinion in the fraternal socialist countries views the development of events in Poland with growing anxiety and concern. That is why the letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee, imbued with party interest in the affairs of Polish communists and the entire Polish nation, has evoked (?particular) solidarity in those countries.

In fact, a struggle is now being waged in Poland for a solution to the problem of which path of development the Polish People's Republic will choose--the path of real socialism, or that of veering away from the socialist system and the socialist community. The solution to this problem concerns not only Poland; any destabilization of Poland touches on the interests of the entire community, Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. The CPSU Central Committee letter, the paper states, is a firm basis on which a correct strategy, as well as the tactics and a concrete program to overcome the crisis situation, can be worked out. The task is to mobilize all sound forces of society to rebuff the class enemy in the fight against counterrevolution. The CPSU (?Central Committee) daily writes this calls first of all for the revolutionary decisiveness of the party itself, its aktiv and its leadership.

This idea has met with deep understanding on the part of fraternal countries. Unending submission to antisocialist forces acting on the basis of support from antisocialist forces abroad and leading the struggle for power, create a mortal threat to the revolutionary achievements of the Polish people, the Mongolian MONTSAME agency states among other things in a commentary. This evokes justified anxiety and fears among Poland's friends throughout the world.

Communists and all Soviet people are deeply interested in the affairs of Poland as a state of the Warsaw Pact and member of CEMA. The PZPR bears historical responsibility not only for the fate of its motherland but also for the common interests of world socialism. In Mongolia society fully shares the anxiety expressed in the CPSU Central Committee letter, since the onslaught of antisocialist forces in Poland endangers the unity and cohesion of our entire community.

The antisocialist forces are not at all interested in correcting the previous errors committed in the economy and politics in Poland. The subject of their concern is by no means the overcoming of the results of those errors. Recklessly, irresponsibly and taking no heed of the warning notes, they are leading the country into an abyss, thus endangering peace in Europe and international security. Many papers of fraternal countries write about this, stressing that similar anxiety over the way the situation is shaping found strong and convincing expression in the CPSU Central Committee letter.

Many articles and comments express deep indignation over anti-Soviet acts, the desecration of monuments to Soviet soldiers, the provocations aimed at the ties of alliance of Poland with the Soviet Union which liberated it. One thing is clear, the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG writes, if events follow the same trend, if that process cannot be stopped, it will lead it to catastrophic results. It is precisely this circumstance that is stressed in the CPSU Central Committee letter; it is precisely this which is the cause of anxiety felt also by other parties of the socialist community. NEPSZABADSAG states that the USSR, which over decades had been, and is still in this dark hour giving selfless aid to Poland, is also doing everything that depends on it in the sphere of international politics to deepen detente and preserve the atmosphere on which, to a not insignificant degree, depends the normalization of the situation in Poland.

The Hungarian press and many papers in other fraternal countries point to the danger of the Communist Party losing, if only for a while--its control over the mass media. This creates for counterrevolutionary forces the possibility of mounting a broad disinformation of society. In their attacks on socialism, counterrevolutionary forces often make use of such tactics. Thirteen years ago they used such tactics in Czechoslovakia, RUDE PRAVO writes. Our experience earned in that difficult period proves that one cannot make concessions to counterrevolution, the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee stresses. One must not, in an opportunistic way, yield one position after another. This only encourages counterrevolution to constantly increase its activity. Concessions mean betraying the causes of socialism, betraying the interests of the people. RUDE PRAVO reminds us that the main guarantee for a successful rebuttal of antisocialist forces is the leading role of the Communist Party and its ideological intransigence and action capability. Socialism must be defended. This conclusion is the guiding idea of all echoes to the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee.

NATO ATTENTION TO POLAND, AIMS QUESTIONED

LD172246 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 17 Jun 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] NATO devotes much attention to the events in Poland. At the NATO session in Rome at the foreign minister's level, at the Brussels meeting of the Military Planning Committee attended by defence ministers, and finally at the NATO session in Venice the situation in Poland was on the agenda. This subject was also discussed during the recent visits of West European statesmen to the United States, in particular that of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Our commentator Yevgeniy Fedorov writes in this connection: The attention NATO leaders give to the events in Poland gives rise to the obvious question concerning the causes for such an interest. At the bloc's site in a Brussels suburb nobody usually goes into details connected with this matter. People there just limit themselves to laconic information that the member countries have exchanged views on the situation in Poland. Nevertheless, the character of this organization, as well as the goals towards which it strives, speak for themselves.

NATO is a military-political bloc created in the cold war years. Its aggressive and hostile attitude toward socialist countries is well known. Even if the present leadership of that organization likes to stress its defensive character, their predecessors were more sincere. Some, like the former FRG Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, consider the rolling back of communism to be NATO's main task. Others, especially the present CSU leader Strauss, intended to wipe individual East European states off the map. In other words the thing was, and is to revise the results of World War II and the state borders created in Europe; to apply political and military "diktat" to the nations of Eastern Europe. With the implementation of these goals the West connected and still connects both the arms race and subversive actions against socialist states.

In starting rearmaments on a massive scale the United States aims at assuring for itself military superiority. The interference in internal affairs is aimed at undermining the unity of the socialist community. The leading NATO circles view the present situation in Poland precisely within the framework of such a strategy. Intensifying the activities of anti-socialist forces and not refraining from interference in internal affairs of Poland, imperialist circles strive at causing tension in that country. However, the Polish People's Republic is a link in the socialist community and an important element in the balance of power in Europe. Therefore, attempts at disturbing that balance are tantamount to undermining security in Europe and defensibility of socialist states.

Thus, we can be sure that the interest NATO shows in Poland is based on political, military and strategic premises. But one is allowed to consider that it must also have another--let us say--practical aspect. In making public the discussions over Polish events at the sessions of leading organs of NATO, Western politicians want in this way to give support to the antisocialist elements, to their agents carrying out hostile work armed against the PZPR and socialist Poland.

POLISH ZBOWID HEAD STRESSES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

LD171954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War is approaching. Here is what Wlodzimierz Sokorski, chairman of the main board of the Polish committee of war veterans, the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID], said in a conversation with our correspondent:

Polish communists and patriots, says Wlodzimierz Sokorski, viewed the Soviet people's entry into the war against fascism as the start of a completely new stage of World War II. This allowed the creation of a wide front of revolutionary forces to defeat Hitlerite Germany and its allies. The Hitlerite army which occupied the countries of Western Europe came up against an insurmountable barrier in facing the Soviet Union, says Wlodzimierz Sokorski. For Soviet poeple the struggle against fascism was not simply a struggle against a mortal enemy but also the struggle to give our world a new appearance, a struggle for the security of mankind.

For all of these 40 years the USSR has remained true to its course, to its policy--the policy of peace. The victory over Hitlerite Germany was also the start of a new stage for Poland. Its Western border now passes along the Oder-Neise. Poland obtained access to the Baltic. It became a member of the socialist community which promoted the growth of its economy and strengthened its international prestige.

The importance of this historical fact has always been great for the Polish people, but it should be stressed particularly now when Poland is going through difficult times. International reaction is trying to use the situation which has arisen in the country to destroy the socialist foundations. Its attempts are linking up with the actions of antisocialist forces which have found refuge in certain mass organizations such as Solidarity.

The ZBOWID has a mebership of 900,000. War veterans see their task as being the restoration in the country of calm and order, the struggle for socialism. The union's decision adopted a few days ago stresses the possiblity of all-round strengthening of friendship with the Soviet Union as the main guarantee of Poland's independence. Our primary duty is to inculcate understanding of this truth among young people and to teach them to think in historical terms. This will be the theme of conferences, meetings, and talks which are to take place in various towns in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against fascism.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

A comparison of the item headlined "PZPR Central Committee Plenum Resolution Reported" which was published on page F 1 of the 15 Jun Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the version carried in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 Jun, reveals the following differences:

Paragraph two, antepenultimate line reads: ...our state and people. The security of...

Page F 2, first paragraph, line three reads: ...the main danger. At the same time the Central Committee...

Line six reads: ...of the party, all organizations and...

Paragraph three, line three reads:...the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat to urgently take all necessary political and organizational measures to...

PRAVDA adds the following passage after the penultimate paragraph, omitting the last paragraph of the Moscow Domestic version:

In an appeal to the party members, the plenum points out that a struggle is currently underway for the fate of socialism and the people, for domestic calm and a peaceful way out of the crisis, and for the renewal and consolidation of the party, which was formed in the struggle of generations of the working class and the Polish people's finest sons, the party which led Polish leftwing forces in the battles against the Hitlerite invaders and for our fatherland's socialist way of life, the party which has for 36 years guaranteed the Polish people peace and independence.

In the name of the motherland's supreme interests the PZPR Central Committee issues an appeal to close ranks, preserve the party's ideological and political unity, consistently implement the line of socialist renewal and take the offensive against enemies.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO SEJM SESSION

A comparison of the item entitled "Polish Sejm Meets 12 Jun: Jaruzelski Speaks" and subheaded "Jaruzelski on Situation", which was published on page F 3 of the 15 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the version carried in the 14 June issue of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, reveals the following variation:

Page F 4, first paragraph, line one reads:...representatives of power, of interfering in their competence, of violating the...

BCP PROPAGANDA AIDE VISITS USSR 8-12 JUN

LD171501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A group of BCP workers headed by T. Ganchev, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation department, was in the Soviet Union 8-12 June in accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP. The Bulgarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of organizing verbal political propaganda. They had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Moscow Gorkom, and the Moscow city and Moskovskaya Oblast party committees.

BCP PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION VISITS 10-13 JUN

LD170915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A group of BCP party workers headed by (M. Mavruoiyev), deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Organization Department, was in our country 10-13 June. The Bulgarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in forming party ranks and educating communists. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and at Moscow city and Moskovskaya Oblast party committees.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD171536 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The Soviet Union and Romania have signed an agreement on economic cooperation between 1981 and 1985 here in Moscow. The Soviet Union will increase its technological assistance to Romania by 25 percent as compared with the previous 5-year period. This country will be involved in building or reconstructing 37 plants, electric power stations and other industrial facilities in Romania. The Romanian state secretary for external trade, Alexandru Margaritescu, said that the Soviet Union is making a big contribution to the economic development of his country.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD180952 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 18 Jun 81

[TASS correspondents Viktor Borovskiy and Viktor Stokrotskiy report]

[Text] Brussels, 18 Jun, TASS--Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb gave a press conference on Wednesday, at which he spoke about his recent official visit to the Soviet Union.

The visit was called upon to improve and deepen the good relations existing between Belgium and the Soviet Union, he said. His talks with the Soviet leaders also covered a broad range of issues concerning East-West relations, the process of European detente and cooperation, and general problems of international policies.

Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb described his visit as useful in particular from the viewpoint of maintaining the East-West dialogue. He noted that in the course of Soviet-Belgian talks the Soviet side expressed serious concern over the fact that the United States is rejecting a dialogue and strives to ensure military supremacy.

Speaking on the importance of the Madrid meeting, the Belgian minister for foreign affairs pointed to the similarity of the stands of the Soviet Union and Belgium on the process, which was started at the all-European conference in Helsinki. At the same time he pointed out the differences existing in the approach to the evaluation of some problems, in particular in the humanitarian field.

The minister stressed that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to a discussion of military aspects of detente, which are directed at building up mutual confidence on the European Continent.

The Belgian minister for foreign affairs pointed out the positive character of the Soviet-Belgian relations and the bilateral agreements reached in the course of the visit, and said that Belgium is interested in a further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with the USSR .

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CLOSE OF FINNISH PARTY CONGRESS

LD170825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Work Completed"]

[Text] Pori, 7 Jun--The 32d Finnish Social Democratic Party (SSDP) Congress finished here today. Taking part in it were 370 delegates and numerous guests.

The congress discussed a report on the political situation, delivered by SSDP Chairman K. Sorsa, and reports on the activity of the party and of its parliamentary faction, and adopted a decision on preparing a new SSDP program.

The cornerstone of Finland's foreign policy, security and stable international position, the foreign policy document stresses, is the good relations with the Soviet Union, which are based on trust. The task is to continue to develop the cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the Soviet-Finnish friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty.

An important role in developing Soviet-Finnish friendly relations, the document says, is played by the now regular meetings between the two countries' state and political leaders. The cooperation between the CPSU and the SSDP is of particularly great significance and exerts a beneficial influence on the continuation of the detente policy and on strengthening world peace and social progress.

The SSDP notes that the economic ties and trade between the USSR and Finland, which are based on the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries through 1990, are of great importance for the stable development of the countries' economy.

The creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, including in the European north, is an important step along the road toward universal and complete disarmament. The SSDP supports President U. Kekkonen's proposal for turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. The SSDP also advocates the speediest convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the document stresses.

The SSDP regards the struggle for lasting and just peace as the most important task in the eighties.

K. Sorsa was reelected chairman of the SSDP.

FINNISH-SOVIET WORKING GROUP SESSION ENDS

LD170841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Turku, 13 Jun--The fourth session of the Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation commission's working group on transportation and communications has ended here.

The session noted the fruitful development of trade and economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries based on the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid.

Thos taking part in the session examined questions of ensuring shipments of a mounting volume of foreign trade and transit frieght between the USSR and Finland, and other issues.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by the chairman of the Soviet part of the working group, Yu.L. Brezhnev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign trade minister.

The Finnish delegation was headed by the chairman of the Finnish part of the working group, Reino Y. Auvinen, chief of the office of the Finnish Ministry of Transportation [sobshcheniya].

The head of the Soviet delegation met and talked with Finnish Foreign Trade Minister E. Rekola.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC POWER STATION--A contract has been signed between the all-union association Atomenergoeksport and the Immatranvoima company in accordance with which the Soviet and Finnish organizations will jointly develop the industrial plan for an atomic power station with a 1,000 mw capacity. This marks the beginning of a new stage of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the production of atomic power technology. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 5 Jun 81 LD]

IRANIAN KHALKHALI-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD172030 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun, TASS--A delegation of Iranian religious figures arrived in Moscow today. It is led by the prominent political and Islamic figure, member of parliament from the city of Qom, Mossedaq Sadeq Khalkhali.

The guests, who arrived at the invitation of the Moslem Board of Transcaucasia, will visit during their stay in the Soviet Union Baku, the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, Tashkent and ancient Samarkand in Uzbekistan, and will make a tour of Moscow and Leningrad.

The Iranian delegation was welcomed at the airport by representatives of Islamic organisations and clergy of the Moscow chief mosque. The welcoming party also included representatives of the Council for Religious Affairs at the USSR Council of Ministers.

IRANIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS DEBATE ON BANI-SADR

LD171546 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 17 Jun,TASS--The debate on "political competence" of President Bani-Sadr started today in the Iranian parliament. The opening of the debate was delayed for there was no quorum necessary for the vote, since the supporters of Bani-Sadr, trying to prevent the voting boycotted parliament's session. The quorum was ensured after supporters of the Islamic Republican Party who made the initiative for the campaign for Bani-Sadr's ouster had brought into the hall the lacking deputies who support the government. Procedural matters were mostly discussed at the morning meeting. It was decided, specifically, that after the ending of the debates each of the sides should be given ten hours to state its viewpoint.

Radio Tehran transmitted the call of the prosecutor-general of the Islamic Revolution to the population of the capital to remain vigilant and to be prepared to go into the streets to "frustrate any plot of agents of U.S. imperialism".

The statement of the prosecutor-general stresses that the security forces will be cutting short with revolutionary decisiveness actions of Khomeyni's adversaries.

START OF SOVIET-IRAQI ECONOMIC TALKS

LD171132 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Soviet-Iraqi economic talks at the deputy prime minister's level began in Moscow today. Nikolay Talyzin and Taha Yasin Ramadan discussed cooperation in energy, in the oil industry and agriculture. Iraq is interested in the Soviet Union taking part in building new projects. These include an electric station, which will be the biggest in the country, and a cement factory, and also the development of a big oil deposit in western Al-Qurnah.

Baghdad Report

JN171007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun (INA)--The official talks between Iraq and the Soviet Union began here today. The Iraqi side was led by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, whereas the Soviet side was led by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the outset of the talks, Talyzin welcomed Ramadan and his delegation, expressing the hope that the two sides will manage to attain fruitful results in terms of bilateral cooperation in various domains.

Ramadan expressed his thanks and that of the delegation for the warm hospitality. He expressed the hope that the talks would contribute to promoting and developing cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union in the economic, trade and scientific fields as well as to increasing the Soviet side's participation in implementing the Iraqi national development plans.

Participating in the talks on the Iraqi side were Tahir Tawfiq, RCC member and minister of industry and minerals, the under secretaries of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Oil and Trade, the Iraqi ambassador in Moscow and a number of technicians. On the Soviet side, the talks were attended by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and a number of technicians.

CPSU'S KUZNETSOV RECEIVES SYRIAN DELEGATION

LD172136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] A report was published on the visit of a delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic to the USSR. The delegation was received by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TIMOSHKIN VIEWS ISRAELI RAID ON BAGHDAD FACILITY

LD172040 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The Security Council continues to debate the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center, which was intended for peaceful purposes. The great majority of the Security Council have strongly condemned the Israeli aggressors and called for sanctions against Israel provided for by the UN charter. Today the master of the White House, President Reagan, decided to support his Israeli ally. Completely ignoring the statements by scientists and the International Atomic Energy Agency about the purely scientific research efforts that are taking place in the Iraqi nuclear center, he said that Israel has bombed the center because it was quite confident that a great danger is threatening it. This statement can only be regarded as an outright encouragement for Israel to launch new criminal attacks on peaceful targets in various Arab countries.

In this regard the Israeli Prime Minister (?praised?) the statement by the master of the White House. He said in an electoral speech in a Tel Aviv suburb that the U.S. President's statement is extremely important for Israel.

This is not the first time official Washington tries to justify Israel's strike at peaceful Arab targets. In the 60's, for example, it did so when the Israeli air pirates dropped their bombs on Bahr Al-Baqar school and Abu Za'bal factory in Egypt and when they blew up the Aswan-Cairo powerline. Washington also justifies the genocide war Israel is waging against the Palestinian people and the peaceful Lebanese inhabitants.

In this regard the Arab world quite rightly believes that the Arabs must use all the force and resources at their disposal in order to strongly resist the Israeli aggressors who are indulging in their aggression and their major supporter, the U.S. imperialist quarters. The Arabs say that they have many resources and effective means in order to show the aggressors and their defenders that the crimes they are committing in the Middle East will not remain forever unpunished.

COMMENT ON 'PIRATICAL' ISRAELI RAID, ARAB REACTION

LD171123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by Yu. Glukhov under the rubric "International Notes": "Urgent Task"]

[Text] Israel's piratical attack on a Baghdad suburb, which marks a new expansion of the framework of aggression, has generated sharp indignation in the Arab world. It has demonstrated again the dimensions of the imperialist and Zionist threat looming over the Arab countries, forcing them to consign to a secondary place their recently aggravated difficulties.

Efforts are being made to close ranks in the face of expanding aggression. A number of practical measures were elaborated at the emergency session of the Arab League council of ministers held in Baghdad. Expressing full support for the Iraqi people, who have become the Israeli aggressors' new victims, the session participants unanimously approved the working document submitted by Iraq. A committee consisting of the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Algeria and Tunisia and the Arab League Secretary General was created to take part in the UN Security Council emergency session to examine the act of Israeli aggression against Iraq. The Arab representatives are unanimous about applying sanctions against Israel in accordance with the UN Charter and halting all economic, military and technical aid to the aggressor.

The criminal actions of Israel and its patrons have given a new impetus to the Arab movement of solidarity with all those who are operating in the front line of the struggle against the Israeli military's expansionist policy. Despite the ploys of Western propaganda, the Arab world, to judge from official statements, press items and the resolutions passed at mass assemblies and meetings, is fully aware of who is responsible for the present aggravation of the situation in the Near East, which has encouraged Tel Aviv to undertake acts of flagrant provocation.

The aggressive expansionist Israeli policy with respect to the Palestinians and the Arab countries, the document adopted at the emergency session of Arab League foreign ministers notes, would be impossible without the aid given to Israel by several states, primarily the United States, which give it boundless economic, political and military support. "The barbarous devastation and murders committed by Zionism on the territory of an Arab country away from the line of direct confrontation would not have occurred if Israel had not been encouraged by its main ally--U.S. imperialism," the Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID writes.

Particularly favorable conditions for encouraging Israeli adventurism were created by the separate Camp David agreements. It was precisely the Camp David compact which secured Israel a free hand. The ruling circles of Egypt, a very large Arab country, after concluding the separate peace with Tel Aviv, displayed total indifference toward the defense of pan-Arab interests or the tragedy of Lebanon and the Palestinians.

Camp David provoked a split in the Arabs' ranks, which has always been the Israeli expanionists' main aim. It led to the intensification of direct armed interference in Near East affairs by the United States.

As is known, a detailed program of pan-Arab action to thwart the Camp David agreements was once adopted in Baghdad. It provided, in particular, for economic and political sanctions against, and a comprehensive boycott of, Cairo. The development of events shows how urgent it is to fulfill the Baghdad decisions and to create a situation of isolation around the participants in the Camp David compact.

The strengthening of unity of action poses over and over again the question of intensifying the anti-imperialist thrust of the Arab peoples' struggle. The United States has not only placed weapons in the aggressor's hands. On their way to Iraq the Israeli aircraft, as is known, overflew the territory of Saudi Arabia, whose airspace is monitored by very sophisticated American AWACS systems and by Pentagon specialists.

Consequently, the United States gave the Israeli vultures the "green light" and was a direct accomplice in aggression.

This is why the Arab countries are once again rallying under the flag of the struggle against Camp David. The Arab stand in light of the recent aggression against Iraq and the continuing actions against the Palestinian people demands the elaboration of firm decisions providing for the utilization of the Arabs material, military and manpower resources in the struggle against Israel, T. Khalid, member of the Politburo of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, declared. Equally, this presupposes adopting political and economic sanctions against the United States.

The shameful deal with Israel is giving rise to ever increasing censure even in Egypt itself. Addressing the Egyptian People's Assembly, I. Shurkri, leader of the opposition Socialist Labor Party, demanded that the Egyptian Government recall the Egyptian ambassador from Tel Aviv, expel the Israeli ambassador from Cairo and end the "normalization" of relations with the aggressor.

To realize their designs the Israeli leaders and their patrons have also utilized the situation which has taken shape in the Persian Gulf zone and the protracted bloody conflict between Iraqi and Iran. In recent months Baghdad has been virtually removed from the pan-Arab front fo the struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression. In this connection, advocating the closing of ranks, the Arab countries' foreign ministers urged Iraq and Iran to respond immediately to the mediation efforts of the Islamic Conference organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, to end the war and to resolve all the problems which led to the outbreak of war by peaceful means and with regard to the legitimate rights and interests of both sides.

The criminal actions of Tel Aviv and its patrons have demonstrated once again that the Arab peoples have no enemy but imperialism and its henchmen and that there is no more important task than that of closing ranks in the face of the danger threatening their vital interests.

PAPER RAPS ISRAELI MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN LEBANON

LD171431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 3

[V. Muravyev article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Tel Aviv Fuels Tension"]

[Text] As the American CBS TV company has reported, citing the Pentagon, Israel has begun deploying American-made Hawk missiles on south Lebanese territory near the Israeli border with a view to establishing control over the airspace of that region. "American sources assume," the CBS correspondent emphasized, "that this is the first step toward deploying Israeli missiles in Lebanon" [as published]

Having begun a new round of escalation of tension in Lebanon, the Israeli Government maintains that this was prompted by Syria's actions and that Israel has merely taken a countermeasure by deploying its missiles on Lebanese territory. It would be hard to imagine a more brazen juggling with facts. It is well known that Syria set up anitaircraft missiles on Lebanese territory with the consent of that country's government. But Israel's so-called "countermeasures" can only be described as the grossest violation of Lebanon's sovereignty; if you also take into account the fact that Israel is concentrating its troops along the border with Lebanon, constantly increasing the number of flights by its aircraft over Lebanese territory and stepping up artillery shelling of peaceful settlements, the Zionists "countermeasures" appear as part of Tel Aviv's strategic policy aimed at splitting the Lebanese state.

It is significant that, before starting to deploy missiles in Lebanon, the Israeli Government secured Cairo's pledge not to interfere in events in that country. This is precisely how commentators evaluated the fact that at the recent talks in the city of Sharm ash-Shaykh between Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat the latter virtually publicly expressed support for Israel's policy with regard to Lebanon.

As regards the American administration's opinion, Tel Aviv did not doubt that this step would please Washington. For the United States fully approves of its Near East minion's aggressive policy, right down to specific punitive operations. Thus, commenting on one of the most barbarous Israeli air raids on Lebanese territory, AP emphasized that "in its public statements the American administration gave Tel Aviv camouflaged signals of its approval for that action." And does the fact that the United States gave the Zionists the "go-ahead" to use American weapons during military operations in Lebanon, tried to blackmail Syria and concentrated its naval armada off the coast of Lebanon not constitute support for Israel's aggressive foreign policy?

The following is a noteworthy coincidence: At the same time as the Israeli military is increasing the aggressiveness of its actions in the Near East, the American administration is mounting truly vigorous diplomatic activity in that region. P. Habib, the U.S. President's special representative, has again arrived in the Near East. Before this he spent quite a long time in Arab countries, trying to convince the Arabs of the "peacemaking" nature of his mission and of the "sincerity" of the U.S. desire to normalize the situation in this unquiet part of the world. But Washington's emissary had not yet left the Near East region before Israeli aircraft made a bombing strike on a Beirut suburb, the natural conclusion suggests itself that Washington, by resuming Habib's mission, is not seeking to settle the situation in and around Lebanon at all but is trying to create a propaganda background for the Zionists' aggressive actions and at the same time to continue the attempts to "persuade" the Arabs with the help of the Israel military "nightstick" to approve the separate Camp David deal.

There is an explanation for Washington's prompting the Zionists to commit new crimes against the Arabs. The United States is using the exacerbation of the already dangerously explosive situation in the Near East to build up its military and political presence there. Israel, which appears in the role of a champion of American policy in the region, is pursuing its own mercenary interests: to dismember sovereign Lebanon, establish control over its territory and, in the final analysis, liquidate the forces of Palestinian resistance. However, as it turns out, even this is not the limit of Tel Aviv's aggressive designs. The recent piratical Israeli air raid on the Iraqi capital has shown once again that Israel is seeking to assert itself in the region as the dominant force and is prepared to stop at nothing in order to achieve that aim.

The escalation of tension in the Near East, a new round of which has been launched by the Israeli ruling clique with all possible support from transatlantic patrons, attests most clearly that there must be no more delay over joint action by the forces of peace in the name of curbing Israeli aggression. Otherwise the Near East may once again be drawn into a large-scale military conflict.

SOVIET RELIEF SOCIETIES TO GIVE AID TO ETHIOPIA

LD171407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Free Aid"]

[Text] The Union of USSR Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Executive Committee has decided to render free aid to the drought-stricken Ethiopian population. Medical supplies, blankets, tents and children's food will be sent by sea and presented to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

LD171419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Acquaintance With CPSU's Experience"]

[Text] A delegation from the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] headed by (Jh.R. Lumabeka), department chief of the PCT Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from 28 May through 5 June. In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PCT, the delegation of Congolese party workers familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of the development of the economy, the organization of planning, and of ensuring the fulfillment of plan targets.

The delegation had thorough talks at the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Financial Organs Department and Agriculture Department, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

In addition to Moscow the Congolese comrades visited the Azerbaijan SSR and were received at the republic Communist Party Central Committee and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The members of the Congolese delegation spoke of the profound impression made on them by the Soviet working people's achievements and the imposing prospects outlined in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The PCT representatives emphasized the abiding significance of the CPSU's experience in the sphere of planning the national economy for the young progressive states which have embarked on the path of development toward socialism. The Congolese friends described the growing desire of the country's people to develop cooperation on many planes and all-round ties with the Soviet Union in accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo.

MADAGASCAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD171405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Madagascar"]

[Text] A delegation of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Col Jh.Jh. Rasolomalal, general secretary of the Madagascan Ministry of Defense, was in the Soviet Union from 5 through 10 June at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

In the Carpathian and Odessa military districts the Madagascan delegation familiarized itself with combat and political training, the life and routine of servicemen and cadets and the organization of party political and mass cultural work in the Soviet Armed Forces. The guests from Madagascar visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall and viewed monuments of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory and the sights of Moscow, Odessa and Lvov.

The delegation was received by Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the conversation the guests were familiarized with the work of commanders and political organs in the armed forces in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The delegation left for home 10 June.

MARCHUK RECEIVES ARGENTINE TRADE MINISTER GARCIA

LD170845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Minister"]

[Text] On 12 June G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of tbe USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology, received C. Garcia Martinez, Argentine minister of trade and maritime interests, who is in Moscow in connection with the holding of the fifth session of the Soviet-Argentine joint commission on trade and economic cooperation. They discussed questions of establishing cooperation in a number of spheres of science and technology.

L. Bravo, Argentine ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

SALVADORAN FRONT OFFICIAL CALLES INTERVIEWED

LD171454 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jun, TASS--"The Reagan administration is sharply stepping up the aid to the dictatorial Salvadoran regime. U.S. military advisers are commanding troops of the junta that are waging the war on the Educadoran [as received] people," Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador Eduardo Calles said in an interview to a TASS correspondent.

Because of U.S. assistance to the junta, reprisals against the patriots become more brutal and thousands of innocent people perish. The Pentagon "specialists" are using in El Salvador the tactic similar to the one that was used by Green Berets during the United States' dirty war in Vietnam. They are creating special landing units, train the Salvadoran military in methods of brutal torture and killings.

The leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front exposed the attempts of U.S. military strategists to deprive the insurgents of the strong support of the people. For this purpose the so-called "strategic settlements" that is concentration camps for thousands of peaceful people, are being urgently created in El Salvador. One of the biggest concentration camps is situation near the city of Suchitoto. More than 5,000 people are kept there. Many of them are tortured.

Neither the lavish assistance of the United States nor mass terror can break the will of the Salvadoran people for freedom and independence. Whole districts in Salvador are now controlled by the "patriots," Eduardo Calles said in conclusion.

PRAVDA ARTICLE HITS NONPAYMENT OF PARTY DUES

LD171131 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 June publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Party Life: Communist's Honor and Authority" a 1,500-word article by V. Leshchinskiy, administrator of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, entitled "Not for Form's Sake."

After noting the success of Moldavian party organizations in molding good communists, the writer continues as follows: "Much has been done, particularly in recent years. But, of course, this does not hide the shortcomings and omissions, which are sometimes very serious. We still have communists who behave unworthily and violate the party rules and norms of our morality. Immaturity and low exactingness toward oneself sometimes manifest themselves even in failure to observe the procedure for paying party membership dues." The article then proceeds to detail several instances where communists have failed to declare all their earnings, with the result that they have not paid high enough membership dues, and the writer concludes as follows: "A communist's responsible attitude toward his duty to give the party material support is one criterion of his discipline and his fidelity to the rules and an important indicator of unity of word and and deed. Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the task consists of fostering such essential qualities still more persistently in every party member."

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM 17 JUN

LD172004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Tasks in further improving ideological political education work in light of the party congress decisions and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Brezhnev were discussed today at a plenum of the Moscow Gorkom. A report was delivered by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gorkom.

The plenum adopted a decision in which it assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Moscow party organization will persistently and purposefully improve ideological and political education work and strive to make it correspond to the lofty demands put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and actively assist in implementation of the tasks of the next stage of construction of communism.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

WA170930 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 10 June carries on pages 1 and 2 a 900 word report entitled "Tasks of Georgia's Light Industry." The report states that E.A. Shevardnadze presented the summary speech at a Central Committee conference, which was held upon the occasion of a visit to Georgia by the USSR minister of light industry, N.N. Tarasov, who visited numerous branch enterprises in the republic.

BORDER GUARDS DISTRICT DEPUTY CHIEF ON DEFENSE

LD170951 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[Article by Maj Gen N.R. Filippov, deputy commander of the USSR KGB Red Banner Transcaucasus District Border Guards: "Today is Border Guards' Day, Sentries of the Soviet Borders"]

[Excerpt] The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized the increase in imperialism's aggressiveness under present-day conditions, the growth of militarism and the intensification of the war danger. In order to implement their aggressive plans the imperialists are attempting at all costs to achieve military supremacy and to undermine the foundations of peace. With this aim they are making wide use of aggressive blocs, particularly NATO, to which our neighbor Turkey belongs.

Imperialist states are increasingly intensifying subversive activity against the socialist countries and primarily the Soviet Union.

With the assistance of radio equipment and various monitoring and tracking stations they attempt to obtain information of interest to them. In the United States alone an enormous army of staff intelligence workers and secret informers is engaged in subversive work against the USSR and the socialist countries.

Imperialist circles are resorting to ideological sabotage, utilizing to this end blackmail, bribery, slander and deception. The imperialists' subversive activity has never before been so treacherous as it is nowadays.

The party congress paid great attention to questions of strengthening the country's defense capability and state security. In the Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted:

"The imperialists and their allies are systematically conducting a hostile campaign against the socialist countries. They blacken and distort everything which happens in these countries. So far as they are concerned the main thing is to put people off socialism."

Our class enemies are primarily attempting to harm the Soviet Union's interests, since our country occupies the leading position in the socialist community and is the bastion of all peace-loving and democratic forces. Anti-Sovietism, as the extremity of anti-communism, constitutes under present-day conditions the ideological basis for the strategy and tactics of socialism's class enemies.

The aggravation of the international tension through the fault of imperialism and the intensification of subversive activity against the USSR and the other socialist countries are complicating the situation on our borders.

Border guards personnel see it as their sacred duty and most important task to match up to the requirements which the present situation, the party and the government make of us.

JEWISH EMIGRATION RIGHTS SPOKESMAN ON TRIAL

NC171946 Paris AFP in English 1920 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun (AFP)--Vladimir Brailovskiy, 45, the Soviet dissident who has militated for the Jewish right to emigrate, went on trial today in a suburb of Moscow on charges of "spreading anti-Soviet lies." If convicted, Mr Brailovskiy faces a sentence of three years in prison camp.

Only the defendant's wife, Irina, and his son, Leonid, 20, were allowed in the courtroom barred to Western journalists and diplomats. About 30 of the accused's friends were also refused admission.

The first day of the trial was given to the testimony of witnesses, according to a source close to the accused. One witness, Vladimir Presten, refused to answer questions to protest "the closed nature of the trial."

The source said the morning session had mainly to do with Mr Brailovskiy's alleged participation in editing a clandestine review, "Jews in the Soviet Union," a liaison publication for the Jewish opposition movement in the Soviet Union.

Mr Brailovskiy, who refused the services of the court-appointed lawyer, does not intend to ask for the appearance of defense witnesses, the same source said.

According to Mr Brailovskiy's friends, the trial could end by Thursday evening. Among those who stood vigil outside the courtroom were the relatives of other imprisoned Jewish dissidents, including the mother of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and the wife of Andrey Sakharov.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD172310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The farms in the country have mounted mass procurement of fodder. This year it is being carried out in a more organized manner than last year. According to a report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration up to 15 June the sowed and natural grasses have been reaped throughout the country on 10.5 million hectares. Equipment is being used in a highly productive way by many farms in the oblasts of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Belorussia. The harvest of the green mass in many regions is high and is proof of the daily care of the fields. In the south they have been put under irrigation.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 17 JUN

LD180122 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Krasnodarskiy Kray machine operators are ready for harvest work. Cutting of barley has started in the southern rayons. Two million hectares will be harvested over 7-9 workdays. (0204 GMT)

In the Mariyskaya ASSR, 10,000 hectares are behind schedule for irrigation. One reason, according to the republican statistical administration, is that pumping and sprinkling machinery has not been overhauled. (0400 GMT)

Harvesting has begun in the southern regions of the country. Kirgiz machine operators have started on the selective cutting of grains. The corngrowers of Turkmenistan are already harvesting wheat on a massive scale. The farms in the Kopet-Dag Plain yield 28-35 quintals of grain per hectare. (0800 GMT)

The first grass-cutting has ended at most farms in the southern Ukraine. The grass will mainly be used to make hay. (Palchenko), head of the fodder directorate of the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture, comments. The cutting is better organized and quicker than in past years. Considerably more fodder has been laid in than by this time last year. Fodder production is now considered a separate branch of agriculture. It has its own permanent personnel, equipment, etc. About 9,000 mechanized fodder-production detachments have been organized, including over 1,000 interfarm ones. Much attention is being paid to the quality of the fodder. About 1,500 laboratories are keeping a check on it and making recommendations about the time at which the cut should be made, crop rotation, etc. More forced drying of hay with ventilation is being done this year. Haylage will be produced from the second and final cuts, but the first cut is for high-quality hay. The aim is to produce at least 1 ton of hay per cow. The overall target is at least 85 million tons of fodder-units [kormovyye yedinitsy] to provide for the successful wintering of the farm animals and a rise in productivity. (1000 GMT)

Harvesting of winter grain crops is continuing in Turkmenistan. Conditions are difficult this year. Torrential rain and hail have caused much concern, but the harvest is a good one, better than last year. Almost 85,000 hectares of winter grain are being harvested. The yield in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast is 22 quintals per hectare. (1330 GMT)

Grain is being harvested in eight union republics. The harvest has arrived at the edges of one of the country's biggest granaries, the North Caucasus. The first headers and combines have gone into the fields of Dagestanskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya and the southernmost rayons in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Swathes are being cut to prepare areas for harvesting of winter grains. Grains, not including corn, occupy more than 7 million hectares here. Almost all equipment--almost 100,000 combines and headers and 80,000 trucks belonging to collective and state farms--is ready. About equal numbers have come from industrial enterprises. The harvest in the North Caucasus will take place in difficult conditions; heavy rain has flattended grains and measures have been taken to avert losses for this reason. The harvest is being organized in the Ipatov method on all fields, except for small sectors. (1500 GMT)

JANUARY-MAY INDUSTRIAL, FARMING PERFORMANCE

LD171327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Diary of All-Union Competition": "Each Individual's Contribution Matters"]

[Excerpts] On the whole the country's industry successfully fulfilled the targets for the first 5 months of the year. All union republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of Power Machine Building, fulfilled the plan for the period January-May for the volume of output produced.

Production was 3.2 percent up on the corresponding period last year. The greatest increase--9 percent--was achieved by workers in the machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production industry and the microbiological industry. Not far behind were the collectives of associations and enterprises engaged in the production of fertilizers and medical industry collectives. Good results were also achieved by workers in the machine tool and tool-building industry, the electrical equipment industry, the machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances industry, and the instrument making, automation equipment and control systems industry.

Production of some goods, however, was down on the planned amount. The metallurgical industry, for example, failed to fulfill its plan for the production of finished rolled ferrous metals; the chemical industry--its plan for synthetic resins, plastics and chemical fibers and yarns; the machine-building industry--its plan for diesel engines, electric locomotives and freight and passenger cars; and the textile industry--its plan for cotton and woolen textiles.

We must now, on the threshold of the second half of the year, analyze in depth the reasons for these shortfalls and ensure that enterprises operate smoothly.

An important reserve in ensuring the successful operation of any sector is to improve production and labor organization. The 26th party congress specified ways of doing so. One is to extensively develop the team form of labor organization and incentives. The materials on page 3 of PRAVDA deal with the question of how that which has been planned is being implemented.

Everything possible must also be done to make leaders, experts and all members of labor collectives show a greater sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of contractual obligations to allied industry workers. The country's unified national economic organism has no secondary sectors--each of them ensures our overall progress toward the aims outlined.

The results of the all-union socialist competition of stockraisers for the period from last fall through July this year will be out in a month. But how are livestock unit workers faring so far in fulfilling their pledges? As of 1 June state purchases were as follows: livestock and poultry--5,977,600 tons (liveweight), 0.8 percent up on the figure for the first 5 months last year; milk--20,450,000 tons, 2 percent down; eggs--19,679,000,000, which is 6 percent up; wool--48,075 tons standard weight, 2 percent down.

Tuvinskaya, Dagestanskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR's; Rostovskaya, Voronezhshaya and Omskaya Oblasts in the RSFSR; and Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and other union republics delivered considerably more livestock and poultry to packing plants than in the same period last year. But livestock purchases from farms in Moldavia, Belorussia and the Baltic republics were down from last year. Herd productivity and the marketability of dairy farms is particularly low in the central region of the RSFSR. Thus farms in, for example, Kalininskaya, Tulskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts have so far fulfilled less than half of the plan for milk purchases for the first 6 months of the year.

June is a crucial month in the first half of the year. Everylivestock unit and every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must skillfully exploit every reserve for achieving high milk yields and weight gains.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO COSMONAUTS IN KREMLIN

LD171134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] High decorations of the motherland were presented today in the Kremlin at a solemn ceremony to the crew of the fifth prolonged expedition on board the station Salyut-6, Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh. Presenting the awards, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said

[Begin Brezhnev recording] Esteemed comrades, today we celebrate a significant event. We have reached a new frontier in space exploration. A great amount of work was completed on board the scientific Salyut-6 station.

The station has been in orbit for 3 years and 8 months. For more than half of this time it served as a home for the heroes of space. And I would like to add here: It was an international home. High in outer space in their joint labor the envoys of 10 socialist countries demonstrated the creative strength of our brotherhood and our allegiance to the ideals of friendship and progress.

In space there is no such thing as easy work. Nor was the work of the fifth main crew on board the orbital Salyut-6 station easy. But like their comrades, Vladimir Vasilevich Kovalenok and Viktor Petrovich Savinykh have done a glorious job. Their fulfillment of the flight program was irreproachable. Victories in space are rightfully accepted by us as a fusion of scientific and technological possiblities and of man's potential, his spirit and his daring. I am talking here about cosmonauts, scientists and all those who are blazing a trail to the stars.

I have read in one of the papers that the cosmonauts speak with regret about the completion of the program. The Salyut-6-Soyuz complex proved to be exceedingly good, and I can understand these feelings. But ahead of our space science there lies a more complex task. Now we have to take the next step. Ahead there is the creation of permanently functioning orbital scientific complexes with replaceable crews. In a word, the cosmonauts will have enough to do. And it will be fascinating and necessary work. Geologists, meteorologists, fishermen, metal workers and biologists have already developed a taste for using information coming from space. Space technology has been directly linked with the fulfillment of numerous national economic tasks that were laid down by our 26th party congress. And that is correct. By advocating peaceful space, we set an example of how space research can be used for peaceful purposes.

Comrades, for the successful fulfillment of the prolonged flight program on board the scientific-investigatory "Salyut-6-Soyuz" complex and for the courage and heroism displayed, Vladimir Vasilyevich Kovalenok has been awarded Order of Lenin and second Gold Star Medal. The title of the Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred on Viktor Petrovich Savinykh with the presentation of Order of Lenin and Gold Medal Star. On behalf of all those present here, I congratulate our heroes and wish them health, happiness and success. [applause]

Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Dimitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; Blatov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Lieutenant General of Aviation Shatalov, head of cosmonauts training, who were present at the award ceremony, cordially congratulated the heroes of space.